FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PONOMAREV ADDRESSES MEETING ON REAGAN INITIATIVE

LD242106 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Nov, TASS -- "The main problem, on which a struggle is being waged nowadays on a world-wide scale, is that of the growing danger of war," head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, told the meeting of representatives of the fraternal parties to discuss the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW (PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM) journal, which opened here today.

"The inexorable logic of world development poses the question as follows: Only counter-action to the aggressive designs and actions of imperialism and its henchmen, only the preservation and multiplication of the gains of the 'decade of detente', only a tireless and determined struggle against the danger of war, the struggle on a world-wide scale will make it possible to preserve peace and successfully advance along the road of social progress all over the world," he said.

Boris Ponomarev stressed that presently the attention of the whole world is riveted to the visit to the FRG of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lenoid Brezhnev. "The significance of this visit goes far beyond the framwork of bilateral relations between the two countries and even beyond the European framework," Boris Ponomarev said.

"Of great importance is the warning, made in Bonn, that a situation has developed in politics when one wrong step may become fatal. The Soviet Union not only does not make such steps itself, but does everything possible to restrain the other side from them and offers a constructive alternative to the arms race," the speaker went on to say.

The Soviet Union's new initiatives, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev, are vivid proof of the real and business-like, rather than a verbal-propaganda approach to the solution of problems of nuclear armaments in Europe. The USSR approaches this problem with a view to orientating itself at the prospect of turning the whole of Europe into a nuclear-free zone. Such approach is in striking contrast to the line of those who allow themselves to regard the European Continent as an arena of a "limited nuclear war," as a site for "demonstration" or "warning" nuclear blasts.

Touching upon the speech made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on November 18, Boris Ponomarev drew attention to the fact that the style of the speech differed noticeably from the bellicose declarations which Washington made of late. As for the essence of the U.S. President's proposals, the speaker stressed, they ignore the principle of equality and equal security and the arguments presented in the speech are based on the false thesis of a "Soviet military threat." Just as unconvincing is the attempt to reinterpret the entire postwar history of international relations: to relieve U.S. imperialism of responsibility for nuclear blackmail, for unleashing the cold war and the arms race, for the aggressive actions and wars it waged in various parts of the globe.

The head of the CPSU delegation recalled U.S. new multi-billion-dollar military programmes, astronomical figures of the military budget, new types of weapons, provocative plans and actions by the U.S. Armed Forces in various parts of the globe.

The USA has in Western Europe more than 700 nuclear weapons carriers, including F-111, F-4 and FB-111 aircraft, each of them is capable of delivering to the targets four nuclear warheads of a megaton yield over a distance of 1,000 km. U.S. aircraft carriers with aircraft carrying nuclear weapons on board are plying along the European coasts. The whole of the European avaiation grouping of forward based means can be tripled in the course of two weeks, Boris Ponomarev pointed out.

This nuclear force is complemented with U.S. submarines carrying Poseidon missiles, which were placed at the disposal of the NATO military command. The nuclear charges launched from two such submarines are enough to hit more than 200 big cities. It is also necessary to bear in mind Britain's and France's considerable nuclear weapons arsenal. British and French means can deliver to the targets nearly 600 nuclear charges over a distance of up to 4,500 kilometres.

"Hence," Ponomarev stressed, "one can see how far from reality are the statements by the U.S. President on some nuclear superiority of the USSR in Europe. The aggregate might of NATO's nuclear means targeted on the Soviet Union is such that the Soviet Government can by no means disregard it."

Touching upon the activity of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, Boris Ponomarev summed up the present-day ideological struggle in the world arena. He pointed out that intensive campaigns of imperialist propaganda affect the attitudes even in some democratic circles of the West. This is reflected in incorrect concepts of "equal responsibility" of the USA and the USSR for the aggravation of the international situation, the concepts that are not in keeping with reality.

Obvious facts are being forgotten or ignored. Every round of the arms race was launched by the West, while the USSR only took measures in response. It is the U.S. military-political leadership which advances and upholds the doctrines of a "limited" nuclear war which, allegedly, could be won first of all with the help of a "pre-emptive strike" and it is the Soviet Union which proclaims as criminal a first nuclear strike and regards the idea of a "limited" nuclear war as an igniter of a global thermo-nuclear conflict in which, in its opinion, there cannot be any victors.

Exposing the insolvency and provocative meaning of the attempts to explain the present scope of the anti-war movement by "Moscow's intrigues," Boris Ponomarev stressed that the movement constitutes their own, independent response by wide sections of the population of the West to the situation emerging as a result of the adventurous policy of the U.S. administration. Different social and political forces, including, by the way, those who are affected by anti-communist prejudices, are integrated and cooperate in the movement, and sometimes compete with one another at the same time. The socialists and social-democrats constitute one of the major components of the present-day peace forces.

To depict a movement of such a nature and composition as "inspired" by someone, directed from one centre, connected with a certain, single ideological-political direction is to show a truly surprising "intellectual poverty", he said.

Boris Ponomarev specially pointed out that the communists act with the greatest purposefulness, vigour and initiative in the name of resolving the key problems of the present time and are active fighters for ridding the whole of mankind from a nuclear-missile catastrophe.

BCP DAILY CARRIES BEGLOV ARTICLE ON REAGAN SPEECH

AU241510 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN political observer, "The Unacceptable Thesis of the 'Zero Option,'" "specially written" for RABOTNICHESKO DELO]

[Text] In his address delivered on 18 November 1981 U.S. President Ronald Reagan described the U.S. thesis on the so-called "zero option" concerning the negotiations on medium-range missiles in Europe as a "great" and "historic" step. According to this option the Soviet Union is supposed to dismantle its medium-range missiles, which have replaced the outdated systems, while, in exchange, the United States will abstain from deploying 572 Pershing II and Cruise missiles, targeted against the Soviet Union, on West European territory. It is proposed that this position should be laid down as the basis of the U.S.-USSR negotiations on medium-range missiles scheduled to open on 30 November in Geneva.

However, the USSR has warned on several occasions that this option, described as the "zero option" by the supporters of U.S. superiority, contradicts the principle of equality and equal security. The situation surrounding the medium-range missiles, which is now characterized by parity between the two sides on the European territory, did not change after the replacement of the outdated Soviet SS-4 and SS-5 missiles by new SS-20 missiles.

As L.I. Brezhnev has warned, for the Soviet Union, this can only mean being subjected to preconditions in the spirit of the U.S. claims about "exclusivity" and "special approach," meaning in other words, that the U.S. forward-based systems should not be touched, that the nuclear weapons of NATO partners should not be considered in determining the balance of forces, and that negotiations should be restricted to the Soviet medium-range missiles only, which would be dismantled "in return" for the United States refraining from deploying new missiles in Western Europe. Under such circumstances, we cannot help recalling the old diplomatic ruse: "What is ours is ours and what is yours is negotiable."

In answering the questions of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stressed as follows in this respect: "It is difficult to follow the logic of such a position. In any case, it has nothing in common with either objectivity, or realism. Those U.S. circles which submit similar 'proposals' obviously do not believe even for one moment that the USSR might agree to them. No state at all that cares about its own people's security would accept this in our place."

It is appropriate to recall that as early as in October 1979, the Soviet Union proposed a stop to the implementation of all plans to deploy missiles, and suggested that, instead of NATO's agreement with the new U.S. plans being accepted, negotiations should immediately start for a mutual limitation of the nuclear means deployed on European territory. Two years have already been wasted and those who are striving for the deployment of missiles targeted against the Soviet Union should be held entirely responsible for this, since the aforementioned missiles (because of their new qualities) are likely to be used as tools for a first nuclear strike.

President Reagan cannot throw off the burden of his responsibility with one single move, since, a priori, he dooms the negotiations to failure by declaring as follows: Look here, the Soviet Union refuses to take the opinion of the West and of the United States into consideration, and therefore. we have no other choice than to deploy the missiles (which means that the United States is thus disrupting the existing balance of forces "through the back door").

The President's recent move also pursues another, parallel goal -- namely the attempt to erase the depressing impression made on the Europeans by recent statements by Washington's official spokesmen, statements which emphasized nuclear weapons and the possibility of a "limited" nuclear war. The U.S. administration was subjected to sharp criticism by the American public and by people abroad. In this context Reagan's "historic" speech obviously represents a propaganda move aimed at demonstrating that it is Moscow and not Washington that is obstructing disarmament in Europe. That which is not subject to proof cannot be proven, however, which means that, in insisting on the one-sided disarmament of the USSR as a preliminary condition for negotiations, the United States is subjecting its entire foreign policy to the possibilities of nuclear weapons and to considerations about the possible use of such weapons.

The Soviet leaders efforts and the aspirations of the Soviet people are aimed at preventing nuclear war and at eliminating the possibility of its breaking out.

Sober-minded observers, like all supporters of peace, are justified in expressing the hope that the position put forward in Reagan's speech is not the last word and that there will be a chance for flexibility and for a search for mutually acceptable solutions. American diplomacy has actually said only the first word. We are facing the first attempt of the present U.S. administration to mark a turn toward negotiations, something which the world public demands.

INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET COL GEN CHERVOV REPORTED

AU241638 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Nov 81 p 6

[Interview given by Soviet Col Gen Nikolay Chervov to APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov: "Prior to the Second Round of the Geneva Talks; the Truth and the Lie About the Balance of Forces" -- date and place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] IN ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS, ON 30 NOVEMBER 1981, DELEGATIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES WILL MEET AT THE NEGOTIATING TABLE IN GENEVA, WHICH -- ON THE BASIS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES' MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS' AGREEMENT -- WILL RESUME THE DIALOGUE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATIONED IN EUROPE.

[Question] The West now talks about an alleged disparity in nuclear medium-range devices in favor of the Soviet Union. What can you say about it?

[Answer] Such talk is absolutely unsubstantiated. The questions of the balance of nuclear medium-range devices between the USSR and the NATO countries in Europe have been objectively clarified in Leonid Brezhnev's interview with DER SPIEGEL magazine. WITH CONCRETE FIGURES, THE INTERVIEW CONVINCINGLY SHOWS THE APPROXIMATE BALANCE OF THOSE FORCES (NATO - 986 UNITS, THE USSR - 975 UNITS). At the same time, the interview not only presents general data and types of weapons, but also their quantity. Being considered on both sides are medium-range units, that is, those with a range of 1,000 or more km, but -- naturally -- not intercontinental [units]. In this category are NATO's missiles and aviation [letecke] nuclear devices capable of reaching the territory of the Soviet Union from the territories of the West European countries and waters adjacent to Europe. The Soviet side takes into account the corresponding devices of comparable range stationed in the European part of the USSR. Such a method of inclusion makes it possible to consider all elements of the European "equation" of medium-range devices and shows the real balance of forces in this sphere. This is an objective, honest approach.

The arguments contained in the interview prove that the Soviet SS-20 missiles do not upset the parity: for each new missile, the USSR removes one or two old missiles and, together with the launching pads, scraps them. THUS IN THE PROCESS OF EXCHANGING OUTDATED MISSILES, THE OVERALL NUMBER OF CARRIERS WAS BEING REDUCED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE SOVIET NUCLEAR MEDIUM-RANGE POTENTIAL.

In the interview for DER SPIEGEL, Leonid Brezhnev again showed that the balance of nuclear medium-range weapons at the disposal of the USSR and NATO in Europe is an objective reality, which the representatives cannot fail to see on the same level. [as published] When someone in the West spreads talk about some sort of disparity in favor of the USSR, it is difficult to comprehend the logic they use. For example, some experts, when searching for "arguments," present a number of invented figures which they are passing off as factual [realne]. But such fabrications have nothing in common with objectivity or reality. It is obvious that they are doing it to influence public opinion in the spirit of the inevitability of deploying new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe.

[Question] Some NATO representatives have been declaring that the inclusion of U.S. forward-based devices as well as the corresponding devices of its NATO allies in the balance of nuclear medium-range devices is unsubstantiated.

[Answer] It is Washington, in particular, that passes such ideas on to the Western press. The reluctance to include the U.S. forward-based nuclear devices at the Geneva talks is being explained with the allegation that they are already included within the SALT framework.

However, such pronouncements can be accepted only by those persons who are not informed! In the interview with DER SPIEGEL, Leonid Brezhnev said: "In neither the sixties nor the seventies did the U.S. administrations wish that their medium-range systems, that is, the so-called forward-based devices, also become the subject of talks and that possible treaties would apply to them." And now we hear the same song from the United States. THE CLOSER THE TIME FOR THE TALKS DRAWS, THE MORE FREQUENTLY THE WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVES CHOOSE CHARACTERISTIC DECLARATIONS: FOR GOD'S SAKE, DO NOT TOUCH THE AMERICAN FORWARD-BASED DEVICES; DO NOT INCLUDE THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS OF THE U.S. NATO ALLIES IN ANY BALANCE; REDUCE THE FRAMEWORK OF THE TALKS TO THE SOVIET MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES ONLY, WHICH WOULD BE SUBJECT TO REDUCTION "IN EXCHANGE" FOR THOSE U.S. MISSILES WHICH STILL HAVE TO BE STATIONED IN EUROPE.

In other words, they propose to exclude from the talks everything that the Soviet medium-range devices have been counterbalancing. And the Americans are declaring such an approach, miles away from realism, to be based on the principle of equality! However, the acceptance of this condition would in fact not only presage a change in the balance of forces in favor of NATO through "negotiations," but it would practically constitute unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union.

Let us recall what the U.S. forward-based nuclear devices include: More than 700 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons (F-111, FB-111, F-4, A-6 and A-7) stationed at air force bases of the West European countries and on the decks of American aircraft carriers in waters surrounding Europe. Their combat range, according to sources abroad, is 1,100-2,400 km.

And what about the nuclear medium-range devices at the disposal of Great Britain and France? The British potential amounts to 64 ballistic naval missiles and 55 stragegic bombers. The French potential consists of 98 naval and ground missiles and 46 stratetic bombers. All these devices have a range of 1,200-4,800 km.

CAN THE SOVIET UNION IGNORE ALMOST 1,000 UNITS OF MEDIUM-RANGE DEVICES WHEN ASSESSING THE STRENGTH OF THE TWO SIDES? AFTER ALL, THESE ARE NOT TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS, WHICH THE NATO REPRESENTATIVES ARE TRYING TO PASS THEM OFF AS, BUT CONTINENTAL WEAPONS. THE AFOREMENTIONED DEVICES ARE CAPABLE OF HITTING TARGETS ON USSR TERRITORY ALL THE WAY TO THE URALS.

Simply naive are the assertions of those U.S. representatives who are trying to prove that their forward-based devices do not provide them any superiority and therefore, allegedly, do not count. They are concealing the fact that the American forward-based devices reach Soviet territory, but the Soviet medium-range devices do not reach U.S. territory. And therein lies their greatest advantage. Even in the event that the Soviet Union had a greater number of medium-range devices, this would not eliminate the U.S. advantage.

AMERICAN FORWARD-BASED DEVICES AND THE CORRESPONDING MEDIUM-RANGE WEAPONS OF THEIR ALLIES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE SALT TREATY AND NO OTHER TREATIES APPLY TO THEM. THEREFORE, THEY CANNOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES BE EXCLUDED FROM THE FRAMEWORK OF THE TALKS ON MEDIUM-RANGE WEAPONS, WHICH BEGIN IN GENEVA ON 30 NOVEMBER THIS YEAR.

FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt in October 1980 unequivocally confirmed that "the inclusion of American forward-based devices in Europe in the talks' agenda is logical and substantiated by the principle of equality and equal security." Defense Minister H. Apel stated this July that he understands Moscow's wish to include the American forward-based nuclear weapons in Europe in the talks on medium-range missiles. Other representatives of the NATO countries are speaking in a similar vein though the United States is trying to suppress this kind of talk.

[Question] But the missiles stationed on submarines are included in the SALT II treaty. The question could arise: Why count them twice?

[Answer] No, No. SALT does not apply to Great Britain and France. SALT applies to the American and Soviet weapons only.

[Question] Is it appropriate to talk about the limitation of the nuclear weapons of the U.S. NATO allies when they themselves do not participate in the talks?

[Answer] Leonid Brezhnev formulated the Soviet Union's position on this issue as follows: "WHEN THERE IS A TALK ABOUT THE NEED TO CONSIDER THE NUCLEAR POTENTIALS OF THE U.S. NATO ALLIES, WE SIMPLY SUGGEST COUNTING WHAT EXISTS. THE SOVIET UNION DOES NOT PRESS FOR REDUCING THESE POTENTIALS. FOR US THE OVERALL RESULT IS IMPORTANT, THE GENERAL BALANCE."

[Question] In the West they occasionally assert that NATO has no medium-range missiles and therefore has to get hold of the same type of weapons the USSR has.

[Answer] It is not true that NATO does not have missile weapons comparable to the Soviet SS-20 missiles. It has such weapons, and quite a few of them at that. These are, above all, the 162 ground missiles and missiles aboard the British and French submarines. The missiles of these two countries are being constantly perfected and augmented. In Great Britain, for example, the Polaris submarines are being outfilled with perfected ballistic missiles with six warheads instead of the three they have at present. And in the nineties one can count on their being armed with the Trident missiles, which have eight warheads. By 1990, the number of submarines themselves will increase.

When we count only the nuclear payloads [naloze] of all these missiles, their overall number when fired once will considerably exceed one thousand. And this in addition to the fact that as regards the number of weapons per launching (a matter that is a very substantial indicator), NATO already has a 1:1.5 superiority.

This is the reality as regards the medium-range missiles at NATO's disposal.

TASS CRITICIZES U.S. DEVELOPMENT OF B-1 BOMBERS

LD242234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] New York, 24 Nov (TASS) -- The Pentagon has allocated an extra $20.6 million to the military-industrial corporation Rockwell International for the development of the new B-1 strategic bomber. The Pentagon would like to put this weapons system into service as soon as possible. Altogether, the federal treasury has allocated $2 billion to the corporation for this program.

As is well-known, the Reagan administration, within the framework of its super-program for increasing strategic weapons, is accelerating the creation of a fleet of a 100 B-1 bombers as well as the production of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. Under pressure from the White House, the U.S. House of Representatives recently approved the granting of $4.3 million dollars for this program in this financial year alone. Washington does not hide the fact that it is a matter of first-strike systems. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has more than once stressed the fact that the task of the B-1 bomber is to increase the U.S. capacity to break through the Soviet antiaircraft defense.

The reason for bringing into service a fleet of B-1 bombers is to achieve U.S. military superiority over the USSR, to undermine the principle of the equality and equal security of both sides, and to tip the relative military-strategic parity in the United States favor. Such action by the reagan administration casts doubt on its sincerity for serious talks on the limitation of strategic weapons.

CONFERENCE ON BANNING WEAPONS IN SPACE REPORTED

LD231838 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] The participants of an international conference in Stockholm have expressed their opposition to weapons in space. Our observer notes that in 1981 the United States has invested $28.6 billion in laser weapons, which can be used in space. In fact, the shuttle spacecraft can be used for these purposes. The Soviet delegate at the conference called for a ban on all types of weapons in space.

PAPER REPORTS ON ALLEGED U.S. CBW MANUFACTURER

PM231117 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 9

[Report by correspondent Anatoliy Manakov under the Rubric "Hello, New York!" "'If There Is Turmoil Somewhere in the World I Will Smell It,' A Bacteriological Weapons Dealer Says"]

[Text] It is an interesting fabrication, packaged in typical Washington style, that somewhere in southern Asia someone has been using poisonous chemical substances ostensibly made in the Soviet Union.

"It is perfectly clear that the perpetrators of the fabrications are actually responsible for these crimes. And now they are trying to cover their tracks."

That was from USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko's speech at the UN General Assembly plenary session.

In their account of the Soviet foreign minister's UN speech the New York TIMES editors saw no need to include not only the above quotation but many others as well. And it was not to save space, of course, It was for the simple reason that the speech hit the nail on the head.

If, for example, you drive along the highway that snakes through the foothills of Pennsylvania's Allegheny mountains, not far from the town of Saltsburg you come to a high barbed-wire fence. Behind it, in a dense forest of trees, lurk 70 metal hangars scattered among the hills and guarded by heavily armed police. This land belongs to the Breeze Corporation. The hangars contain "Federal Laboratories," and this is also the corporation's testing site.

I was curious to know for what products the firm was known. If you call the number in the directory an obliging lady puts you right through to Vice President Harry Wells. Without any discernible hesitation he says: The laboratories produce "pyrotechnics, tear gas, police equipment, bulletproof vests and other items." But if you make it clearer who you are and you ask Mr Wells how correct the information is that his laboratories are making chemical and biological weapons for the Pentagon and that consignments of these weapons are going directly to Afghan counterrevolutionaries and other "interested clients," particularly from Southeast Asia, he will not discuss such a delicate topic and he simply hangs up.

Mr Wells can be loquacious, even garrulous, but only with people he trusts. I will quote a few sentences which, in a fit of candor, he uttered to a U.S. reporter recently: "If there is turmoil somewhere in the world I will smell it and immediately send my sales representative there to explore the new opportunities. In my business that is very important."

It is worth mentioning that Mr Wells' firm is one of the leading chemical corporations on the list of Pentagon contractors and more than one-third of its lethal products go to foreign "clients."

According to U.S. researchers, the Pentagon chemical warfare arsenal already contains around 3 million shells, several thousand aircraft bombs and hundreds of land mines. A considerable number are filled with nerve gas and potent toxic agents. Some 300,000 tons of deadly gas are ready for use by U.S. ground forces alone.

"They have a particularly high regard for deception," A.A. Gromyko said at the United Nations, pointing to those Western statesmen who are resorting to Jesuitic means of building up the arms race and whipping up hysteria over the imaginary "Soviet threat." "One deceives another, they all deceiving the people; they deceive their own people and other peoples. They create a fiction and next day quote it themselves."

These people would do well to open an American history book and look again at Abraham Lincoln's words about fooling some of the people but never all of the people. But at the moment Washington has no time for Abraham Lincoln. It has its own idea of morality.

VARIATIONS TO KULIKOV FRENCH LIBERATION INTERVIEW

The following variations to the item entitled "Kulikov Interview With French LIBERATION," from TASS International Service, published in the 24 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, are taken from a 9-minute Moscow radio summary in English at 2300 GMT on 23 November:

On page AA 1, paragraph four, line four, the TASS version reads: "... more than one and a half times over the Warsaw Pact countries..." while the Moscow version reads: "... more than a 50 percent advantage over the Warsaw Pact countries..."

On page AA 1, paragraph six, penultimate line, the TASS version reads: "... increases the danger of war for the United States and breaches the balance..." while the Moscow version reads: "...increases the war danger for the Soviet Union and upsets the balance..."

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING ANNOUNCED

LD211710 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov, TASS -- It is reported here that a meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states will be held in Bucharest early in December.

CEAUSESCU MEETING WITH MARSHAL KULIKOV REPORTED

LD210242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2324 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Nov (TASS) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, who is on a visit here, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

Taking part in the meeting were Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, and chief of General Staff of the Romanian Army. The talk passed in a comradely atmosphere.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON MEETING OF BLOC PARTY OFFICIALS

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[V. Shelepin commentary: "Second Wind for Detente"]

[Text] Everything which is happening in the world arena today in one way or another boils down to the basic question -- the elimination of the danger of world war and the guaranteeing of reliable peace. These words, spoken by L.I. Brezhnev during his meeting with the participants in the conference of central committee secretaries of the ruling parties of 10 socialist countries, were carried on the front page by many newspapers in both East and West. Commenting on them, the presenter of a BBC news program on London TV noted the contrast between the Soviet leader's statement and a speech in Washington by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. The latter, according to the commentator, reported plans for a "demonstration use" of nuclear weapons. This admission by Haig, the program presenter noted, "will not surprise Moscow; U.S. preparations for nuclear war are widely known."

Indeed, Washington's military preparations and the desire of aggressive imperialist circles to change the correlation of forces in the world arena in their own favor by military methods in no secret to anybody. But there is also a growing understanding throughout the world of the disastrousness of this course and the threat it poses for the very existence of human civilization. In Europe and on the other continents, people and organizations with the most diverse views are increasingly agreed that the chief thing today is to prevent nuclear war.

Mankind is living through a crucial moment in its development. At present the question being resolved is not only what the eighties will be like but also what the situation will be like in the longer term. The Moscow conference of fraternal parties' representatives noted that there is a constructive alternative to the current aggressive course of the U.S. imperialism and its allies and the imperialist policy of war and the arms race.

This alternative is opened up by the foreign policy proposals of the 26th CPSU Congress and other initiatives from the socialist countries. For the sake of resolving the most burning problem of the day -- the preservation of peace -- they are ready to cooperate with all who advocate the continuation of detente and the curbing of the arms race.

The process of detente, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, is largely indebted for its birth to the active joint policy of the socialist states. By acting in harmony and concord it is possible to give this process a second wind, new force and dynamism. For this it is important to develop businesslike contacts between states and strengthen dialogue with realistically minded statesmen and various political currents ready to act in the name of a better future.

It is especially urgent in the situation which has emerged to further deepen cooperation among fraternal parties and socialist community states on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. These principles incorporate full equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, solidarity and mutual assistance. This cooperation is necessary both for resolving the complex problems of building a new society and for defending the working people's revolutionary gains against the subversive actions of imperialism and reaction.

By giving support to a given socialist country, be it Cuba or Vietnam, L.I. Brezhnev said, we thereby strengthen the socialist community and the cause of peace as a whole. The aforesaid also applies to the socialist countries' support for the Polish comrades' efforts to overcome the grave political and economic crisis. The fraternal parties' representatives confirmed their solidarity with the communists and all patriots of socialist Poland in their struggle against antipopular forces, counterrevolution and anarchy, to overcome the crisis and consolidate socialism and the PZPR's leading role in society and for the confident development of the Polish People's Republic as an inseparable link of the socialist community.

The Moscow conference participants also adopted the document "Stop the Threats Against Cuba!." This country has once again become the object of threats from the United States. Through its actions, the United States is deliberately whipping up tension in this region of the world and trying to exert pressure on independent states and prepare the ground for new aggressive actions against the Republic of Cuba. The U.S. Government, the document syas, must realize the consequences of such a course. The threats against Cuba, which are dangerous for the cause of peace, must be stopped immediately.

In close conjunction with international problems, the conference of fraternal parties' representatives discussed questions of the ideological struggle. This is no coincidence; it is demanded by life itself, demanded by the logic of class confrontation in the world arena. The link between ideology and foreign policy has always existed and becomes increasingly evident with every year. The Soviet researcher Yu. I. Kandalov, in his recently published book "International Relations and Ideological Cooperation Among the Fraternal Socialist Countries" ["Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya I Ideologicheskoye Sotrudnichestvo Bratskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Stran"] cites this reasoning of the American political scientist E. Reischauer: "Since the military lever of the policy of anticommunism is limited in scale and causes an unfavorable reaction among public opinion, and the economic level is slow and ineffectual, we are forced to turn to the third tool of strategy -- the ideological one." In an attempt to create an ideological screen for themselves, the militarists are now fanning propaganda of the absurd fiction about the "Soviet military threat." Under cover of this, frantic propaganda campaigns are being unleashed not only against the socialist countries but virtually against all revolutionaries, all fighters for the national liberation of peoples and all peace supporters.

The Moscow conference participants expressed their parties' determination to continue to broaden cooperation in the struggle against anticommunism, reactionary bourgeois ideology and hostile propaganda and against the denigration of socialism. They stressed the need to mutually inform the public more broadly about the achievements of their countries' peoples in the interests of diverse cooperation among them. The fraternal parties have a class and international duty to their peoples and the whole of mankind to firmly advocate the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace. Especially today, when it is perfectly obvious that the Soviet Union and its socialist allies are now more than ever the chief bastion of peace on earth.

ZHUKOV VIEWS BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT, REAGAN SPEECH

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["Talk on International Topics" by Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer]

[Text] Good day, my dear friends. You and I are meeting today at what is called the very height of great and important events. The day before yesterday the Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the 11th -- yes comrades, already the 11th -- 5-Year Plan presented by the Gosplan to execute the main directions of the development of our economy during the 1981-85 period and further up to 1990, outlined by the 26th congress of our party as well as the plan and budget for 1982.

The day after tomorrow, Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the FRG begins. According to the unanimous opinion of the world's progressive public, it is of enormous significance in the struggle to preserve detente and to develop international mutually advantageous cooperation and against the dangerous tension which has arisen as a result of the activities of the American administration, which has proclaimed a return to the notorious "from a position of strength and balancing on the brink of war" policies, which went bankrupt back in the early 60's.

Finally, after a long interruption, which also occured through the fault of the American side, the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear means in Europe will resume in Geneva on 30 November.

Naturally, judging from these letters which I have before me, you are deeply interested in all these events. Well, as far as the grandiose plans adopted by the Supreme Soviet are concerned, they will obviously be commented on within the next few days by my colleagues, the observers of domestic economic issues. I will stress only one extraordinarily important aspect of these plans, which is of great international significance. These are peaceful plans, whose main determining aim is further strengthening the economic might of our power and raising the welfare of our people.

And no matter how our foes abroad whine about the supposed existence of some kind of Soviet threat to peace, they cannot evade the fact that all the indexes of the 11th 5-Year Plan proceed from the fact that the 1980's will be years of peace, just like the 1970's, 1960's, 1950's and the second half of the 1940's. We are firmly confident that our power, together with the fraternal socialist states and all people of good will, will manage to persist in the stubborn struggle for the cause of peace.

Comrade Brezhenv's coming visit to the FRG will pass under the sign of this great struggle. The Soviet-American talks in Geneva will also begin under the sign of this great struggle, and it is to these topics that we will devote our talk today.

In his replies to the questions of the editorial office of the West German journal DER SPIEGEL, Comrade Brezhnev declared, and I quote: I would like to hope that as a result of our talks and conversations with Chancellor Schmidt and other statesmen and politicians in the FRG, there will be an increase in the mutual confidence that our countries will maintain the tested and proven line of being able to respond to confidence with confidence, to safeguard what has been achieved and consistently and tirelessly develop bilateral cooperation in various fields. A line such as this, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, would be well attuned with the common efforts for containing the arms race, strengthening detente and international security.

In their letters, Comrades Kornaukhov from Kuybyshev, Basanskiy from Marganets City in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, Sharapov from Kansk City in Kranoyarskiy Kray, Reznechenko from Novomoskovsk, Konstantin Dmitriyevich Gulak from Nezhin City in Chernigovskaya Oblast, Shevtsov from Karachev, Moscovite Kradman and many others, welcome Comrade Breahnev's forthcoming meeting with the FRG chancellor and wholly and fully approve this line.

At the same time, recall -- and recall justifiably -- that the positions of the Soviet Union and the FRG on a whole series of issues, which are vitally important for the cause of peace in Europe, diverge considerably.

This makes it even more important, comrades, to continue the fruitful dialogue between our countries, which began nearly 11 years ago on 12 August 1970, when the treaty was signed between the Soviet Union and the FRG. Its core, as you remember, was the principle of inviolability of the borders formed as a result of World War II. Following this genuinely historic document, agreements were signed normalizing relations between the FRG and the GDR, between the FRG and Czechoslovakia, between the FRG and Poland and a new period of history began in Europe -- a period of political detente and ever-expanding economic cooperation.

The path to this was complicated and difficult. I remember well how, during his first visit to the FRG on 21 May 1973, Leonid Ilich said over West German television: I will say frankly, it was not that easy for the Soviet people, and moreover for their leaders, to open this new page in our relations. The memories of the past war, the grave sacrifices, the terrible destruction which Hitlerite aggression brought us are still too fresh in the minds of millions of Soviet people. We were able to put the past behind us in relations with your country because we do not want it to return. It was also not easy for the leaders of the FRG to arrive at this treaty. After all, the cold war -- this genuinely political plague brought into Western Europe from abroad, which raged there for many years -- has its own momentum and certain efforts were demanded to overcome it, moreover, since the opponents of cooperation with the socialist countries who draw support from the United States are still strong in the FRG.

It is all the more important to preserve adherance to the treaties concluded by the FRG with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia now when the leaders of the United States are again exerting ever-increasing pressure on their allies and are persistently attempting to destroy detente, turn Western Europe into a powder keg and tear up all the economic, scientific and cultural ties between the NATO member countries and the socialist states.

The FRG's leaders highly value these ties. Despite the strongest pressure from Washington, they are continuing to develop them. Now Comrade Popova from Leningrad asks us to describe the status of economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. I will gladly reply to her question.

Quite recently, comrades, from 24-28 September, what was already the 10th consecutive session of the Soviet-West German Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow and then in Novosibirsk. Now, comrades, at this session the sides noted with satisfaction that in the past 10 years the goods turnover between our countries had increased 10.5 times. In 1970, when the agreement was first signed, the turnover totaled only R544 million; in 1980 it increased to R5.9 billion. The FRG is now our number one trading partner among the capitalist countries. It should be especially stressed that the rate of development of our mutually advantageous economic ties was particularly high in 1980 -- last year -- when, as you recall, the U.S. Government attempted with all its might to implement an economic blockade of our country. So comrades, in this 1 year alone, despite the pressure of the United States, our trade turnover with West Germany grew by 36 percent.

Why are our West German partners trying for such a broad development of economic ties with us regardless of the strongest U.S. pressure? I would name two reasons: first, this development is vitally essential for the FRG today when an economic crisis is again beginning to flare there just as throughout the capitalist world. The number of unemployed there has already surpassed 1.3 million people, which is more than 1.5 times more than the figure for last year. Second, there are political reasons behind this. "You do not fight those you trade with," said Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia -- the largest land in the FRG -- after a recent visit to Moscow and talks with Comrade Brezhnev. One cannot disagree with this statement.

Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG, himself expressed it even more precisely and clearly. Here is what he said in his 5 November television address, and I quote: One thing I would like to underline with a heavy line, Schmidt said, is that I am against considering the Soviet Union and its allies as our enemies. I am against allowing this notion to spread to our relations with the Soviet Union. These countries are not our enemies; they are our neighbors and I hope, Schmidt concluded, that they will remain our partners in the future and that our cooperation will be further strengthened.

This formulation of the issue is naturally welcomed by both the citizens of the FRG and the Soviet people. However, both in the FRG and here people are increasingly asking the following question: If the Bonn leaders are convinced that the Soviet Union is not their enemy, why are they, regardless of the ever-increasing protests of their public against intensification of the arms race, continuing to support the most dangerous plans of the United States on deploying an enormous number of new American nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union in the FRG?

The joint declaration signed by Comrade Brezhnev and Schmidt in Bonn on 6 May 1978 clearly and precisely said, and I am quoting again: Both sides consider it important that no one should strive for military superiority. They proceed from the fact that approximate equality and parity are sufficient to ensure defense. Then why, many of you ask, does the FRG Government support the American plan to deploy nearly 600 new missiles aimed at us in Western Europe -- a plan whose realization would give the United States a 1.5-times preponderance in strength over us.

I must read to you now, comrades, excerpts from a letter directed to Chancellor Schmidt by Comrade Yegorov from Sevastopol. Here is what he writes: Pardon me for bothering you, Mr Chancellor, but the heart of a veteran of three wars cannot endure it, I cannot remain silent when the mortal threat of atomic catastrophe hangs over our peoples like a black cloud. I fought the Germans on three occasions, Comrade Yegorov writes, in 1914, 1918 and in 1941, and each time the war came from your land. We did not attack you.

What have these wars brought to the Germans and to us? They have brought death to millions of soldiers and tears to mothers. They have orphaned children and brought hunger and destruction. You are probably satisfied that we Soviet people have never considered all Germans to be our enemies, Comrade Yegorov continues. Even when that scoundrel Hitler and his apprentices sowed death on our land and when our cities and villages burned, even at that terrifying time, we said: Hitlers come and go, but the German people remain. And when we reached Berlin from Stalingrad to finish off the fascist animal in his lair, we shared our soldiers' rations with the hungry German children there.

You know, Mr Chancellor, that we want friendship and cooperation with all people including, of course, the people of the FRG. If you would only reread the program for strengthening peace in the 1980's adopted by the 26th congress of our party. Then why are you supporting the American generals who are burying your country under newer and newer nuclear and other arms?

Comrade Yegorov concludes his letter as follows: Mr Chancellor, the solution of the question of nuclear weapons in Europe cannot be deferred. Much depends on you now, so do everything in your power so that our children and grandchildren can survive.

I do not know how this ardent appeal of the Soviet war veteran will be perceived in Bonn. I will simply say that his pronouncements concur with what many of you wrote. For example, Comrade Agulov from the remote village of Ugolnyye Kopi on Chukotka, who approves the proposal on strengthening detente expressed by Comrade Brezhnev in his replies to the editorial office of the West German newspaper DER SPIEGEL -- by the way the word SPIEGEL means mirror -- writes: I would very much like the Bonn mirror to shine with peaceful light. For our part we will not mark time, but will, with our labor, help to consolidate peace.

Similar sentiments are expressed in the letters of Comrades Vorobyev from Druzhkovka in the Donbas; Yegorov from Omsk; Tagiltsev from Leninsk-Kuznetskiy; Shirokova from Kiev, whose letter contained the signatures of dozens of women from Kiev; the council of the Right-Flank Pioneers Troop of No 5 middle school in Stavropol -- here you see the signatures of its members -- Khochenkov from Moscow, who advises the president of the FRG to think carefully before deciding on the deployment of new U.S. missiles on his territory; Gubenko from Nikolayev; Comrade Chernyy from Kiev; Arkhipol from Vologodskaya Oblast; Belyayeva from Syzran; Bakhtina from Mysy village in Kirovskaya Oblast; Makarov from Novosibirsk and many, many others.

Here is what is important, comrades. Similar sentiments are also being expressed in letters being received in Moscow from many citizens of the FRG who are alarmed by the imminent deployment of new U.S. missiles on their territory. Some of them address themselves directly to Comrade Brezhnev. When you read these letters you can clearly imagine the kind of pressure which people living in the FRG are subjected to by the mass information media, which are in the hands of the opponents of detente there. The effects of the truly monstrous assertions of hostile propaganda about an imaginary Soviet threat, which are repeated there day in and day out by newspapers, radio and television, can be seen in some letters.

Nevertheless, the authors of these letters believe in the possibility and necessity of preserving detente and good relations with us. Here is what Don Hauser, a young West German from the city of Gescher, writes to Comrade Brezhnev. He writes in English: Dear Mr President, here I am sitting and watching television and listening to an international news program. I am being told that wars are being waged all around the world and that your country, which supposedly suppresses the desire of people for freedom, is to blame for everything. This cannot be true. I know that you participated in World War II. I am too young myself and did not personally experience what war is all about, but my father, who had occasion to fight, says that war is horrifying. He fought in Africa and was taken prisoner by British soldiers.

Mr President -- this young German continues, addressing Leonid Ilich -- today everybody is talking about nuclear missiles. Do we really need them, he asks? He says: I do not think so. We must all be friends and make life better through common effort. I wrote about this to the president of my country, that is, of the FRG, but received a reply which pointed out that we must defend ourselves and therefore require missiles.

But it cannot be that your country wants to conquer my country. I do not believe this. Why should we be enemies? He writes Leonid Ilich: Please begin talks with the leaders of other countries in order to preserve peace on earth.

Here is a letter from another young West German, Andreas Zumkeller, from (Heusen). He writes about himself: I am a 19-year-old German. Addressing Leonid Ilich, he declares: Thank you very much for your proposal to the Western countries on reducing the number of missiles. Please continue to manifest your good will. Do not stop the dialogue with the Western countries, and continue to exert your efforts, which show that your mighty power sets an example in the struggle to save the world.

More and more letters from the FRG. Horst Block from Arlisberg conveys to Comrade Brezhnev and all our people cordial greetings and expresses hope for the development of good-neighborly relations between our countries. He writes about his deep satisfaction over the results of Comrade Brezhnev's meetings with Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the FRG, during which the organization of talks aimed at limiting the nuclear arms race was discussed.

The population of Western Europe has perhaps never felt so distinctly the gravity of the threat of physical annihilation hanging over them as a result of the openly declared intention of the United States to use West European territory as a theater for military actions with the use of nuclear weapons.

Now I am no longer talking about the unprecedentedly massive protest demonstrations in which hundreds of thousands of people have taken part in Hamburg, Bonn, Rome, Brussels, London, Paris and other capitals of Western states. Even West European political figures who are remote from us in the ideological sense, and even American politicians themselves, are now sharply criticizing what is being said and done in Washington.

This criticism stems from the fact that recently the U.S. leaders have come out with arguments literally day after day about the possibility and permissibility of waging a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe. At the same time they have increasingly led their countrymen -- the Americans -- to believe that the United States intends to just sit back, as the Washington POST put it in its 25 October editorial.

My colleagues, the political observers on television, have already described such statements by President Reagan and his ministers. U.S. Secretary of State Haig recently reached the point where he said and I quote: The United States and NATO envisage, as an extraordinary measure, a demonstrative detonation of a nuclear weapon on the territory of a possible adversary. Now you know that they call the Soviet Union their possible adversary, and it is us that this demonstrative detonation should supposedly intimidate.

More and more often Washington is saying that the United States' right to use its nuclear weapons for a first, preemptive strike is something acceptable. All these truly delerious statements have naturally evoked irritation and confusion among the U.S. allies. Everyone understands that such bellicose statements only further intensify the antimissile movement in Western Europe whose force already cannot be denied.

The highest representatives of American policy, (?VOFWAERTS), the paper of the FRG social democrats wrote on 6 November, are pouring more oil on the fire with their unreasoned and ambiguous verbal outpourings. For a long time the people in Washington showed no inclination to take heed of their allies' protests although not only the West European, but the American press as well sounded the alarm. Here for example is what a 14 November article in the New York TIMES said under a quite eloquent and irritated headline: "Stop Kidding": The current disorder in the Western alliance can in due measure be explained by the actions of the American Government in the past 9 months, by the unconsidered statements on nuclear weapons, chaos and incompetence in its approach to decisionmaking and demonstrations of personal ambitions bordering on schizophrenia. The Europeans are now asking themselves the question: Will an alliance with this kind of America help them to survive? The New York TIMES wrote.

So at last on 18 November U.S. President Ronald Reagan made a speech touted by the mass information media in Washington as the most important U.S. diplomatic initiative since World War II. Well now, that did he propose? Reagan said that the United States is ready to renounce the 1983 deployment of its new nuclear missiles -- which have not been built yet -- in Western Europe. However under the condition -- listen carefully -- under the condition that the Soviet Union destroys every single one of its medium-range missiles, called the SS-20 in NATO's jargon, and, at the same time, the missiles which they call SS-4 and SS-5. Now this is not a new idea. It was nurtured, written and spoken about by NATO figures over a period of several months, and is called the zero option. To any person in Western Europe from whom the complex structure of nuclear armaments concentrated in Europe is concealed it may even seem attractive. No Pershings and no cruise missiles in the West; no Soviet missiles in the East. What's wrong with that?

But the crux of the matter, comrades, lies in the fact that long before the NATO Council adopted the decision on deploying new U.S. missiles, powerful nuclear forces -- the so-called forward-based forces -- were already deployed in countries of Western Europe and are capable of striking our territory.

This is precisely why we had to create and deploy the missiles which Reagan now proposes to destroy. Now what will this result in? We will destroy our nuclear shield; we will leave the country without cover while the American forward-based nuclear forces and the nuclear means of England and France targeted against the Soviet Union will reamin in place.

Now where then is the principle of equality and equal security laid into the foundation of Soviet-American agreements and treaties concluded in 1972? We will have zero while they will have many hundreds of nuclear bombers and missiles capable of attacking us at any moment. This is how NATO sees the zero option.

Many of you immediately guessed the not very artful secret with which the politicians who thought up this propaganda move wanted to weaken the antimissile movement which has turbulently spread in Western Europe: The obvious fact that the so-called zero option actually envisages a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union and preservation of the sanctity of the powerful American nuclear potential already deployed in Western Europe.

We cannot understand, writes Comrade Kozello from Veselaya Roshcha village in Omskaya Oblast, what these gentlemen are counting on when they declare that in Geneva only the destruction of our medium-range missiles should be discussed? In this case the Americans will be generous, so to speak, and will not bring their new missiles to Europe. Well, now what will happen with their system of forward-based nuclear weapons which already exists on the territories of the U.S. allies? Could you discuss this in more detail please.

The same request comes from war veterans Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) Grishenskiy from Leningrad, who in 1944 participated in the landing of allied troops south of Rome, Italy, and recalls how American Lieutenant (Carl Ferb) at the time told him, with respect for the sacrifices made by the Soviet people in the struggle against a common enemy: Nobody suffered so much from the fascist onslaught as your country. We have not experienced this in the United States and God forbid that we should experience it in the future; Comrade Sakov from Feodosiya, who participated in the defense of Stalingrad and the Battle of Berlin, recalls similar conversations with English and American soldiers and officers in Germany.

Similar sentiments are expressed by pupils of Tbilisi School No 131 who sent us these "no to the neutron bomb" posters and photographs of a protest meeting at which they collected 962 signatures under an appeal for peace. Here are the signatures; and Comrade Kalinovskiy from Kishinev who asks President Reagan: Is the United States after all prepared to abide by the principle of equality and equal security at the forthcoming talks?; and Sesuyev from Leningrad who reminds President Reagan that throughout the history of the German [as heard] state the Russian people never fell to their knees before aggressors and will never do so.

I agree, comrades, that now, when even Reagan has announced that the American delegation will arrive in Geneva with the draft of a zero option, you and I must thoroughly examine this cunning trick.

Well, let's begin with a look at the correlation between the opposing medium-range nuclear systems in Europe existing today and how it was formed. As Comrade Brezhnev said in his replies to the questions of DER SPIEGEL: If, on the one hand, we include among the medium-range means the main missile and aerial nuclear arms of the NATO countries which are capable of reaching targets on the territory of the Soviet Union from the territory of the West European countries and from waters adjacent to Europe and, on the other hand, the respective Soviet medium-range arms deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union, then it can be seen that presently there is a rough parity in such weapons. The NATO countries have 986 such nuclear weapons carriers in this part of the world. They include more than 700 American F-111, FB-111 and F-4 aircraft plus A-6 and A-7 aircraft on aircraft carriers which constantly patrol the oceans and seas adjoining Europe. To this should be added the 64 ballistic missiles and 55 bombers belonging to Britain. The 98 missiles and 46 bombers belonging to France which are capable of reaching our territory should also be counted.

It should not be forgotten that although in his time General de Gaulle withdrew France from the military organization of the Atlantic alliance -- NATO -- it nonetheless remained a member of the North Atlantic Treaty and everyone understands where its missiles and aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons are targeted.

Well now, what do we have? We, comrades, have 975 units of medium-range nuclear means. I repeat once again: They have 986 and we have 975. We were forced to create these nuclear arms back in the 50's at a time when the Americans dragged their nuclear weapons into Europe expecting to use them to throw back communism, as they said in Washington in those days. Naturally we could not ignore this threat and in response we had to create our own medium-range nuclear means and deploy them in our country's western regions. Incidentally, we are not shipping nuclear weapons abroad like the Americans are doing.

We understand perfectly well the danger threatening Europe from the confrontation of nuclear means and have repeatedly proposed to the United States to reach agreement on their limitation and reduction. However, every time we raised this issue the American side stressed that they are only interested in limiting strategic arms -- in other words those nuclear means which are capable of reaching U.S. territory from Soviet territory and Soviet territory from U.S. territory.

The years passed and the American and Soviet medium-range nuclear means began to become obsolete. Both sides began to modernize these arms and to replace those of them which had already served their time.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it began to replace old missiles called SS-4 and SS-5 with new more modern ones -- the SS-20. However in so doing, when we deployed one new missile we withdrew one or two old ones and together with their launchers we scrapped them, strictly seeing to it that the arms parity was not violated. We adhere to the principle of equal security.

By the way, in the West they are stirring up a row because our new missile can carry three warheads. This is true, but in the West they are passing over the fact that the total yield of these three warheads is less than that of one old one. They are also ignoring the fact that NATO medium-range nuclear means are also being constantly modernized and built up. Here are two examples: England is introducing modernized ballistic nuclear missiles which are being installed in their atomic submarines. Previously they had three warheads whereas now they will have six. In other words their number will double. France is planning to replace land and sea based missiles with one warhead with missiles having seven warheads. The number of French missile submarines is also increasing, and so on and so forth.

Now after all this the U.S. President declares: Scrap every one of your missiles. Then we will not ship our Pershing and cruise missiles to Europe. Now, incidentally speaking, comrades, the cruise missiles have nothing to do with modernization. This is a fundamentally new kind of mass destruction weapon.

Now what about the arms which are a part of the American forward-based system? Does Washington really think seriously that we can close our eyes to the monstrously powerful nuclear arms aimed at us?

It should be said that the motives which guided the American President when he made his speech have been puzzled out in Western Europe and although a number of leaders of NATO countries hurried to welcome Reagan's speech, their press perceived it quite skeptically. As the Paris paper LE MONDE wrote the day before yesterday, Reagan was not talking so much to the Soviet Union as to the uneasy and even sometimes irritated Europeans in order to reassure them. Britain's THE TIMES declared that Reagan's speech is the beginning of serious attempts to correct the damage recently dealt to the situation in NATO by a number of unreasoned statements and inconsistencies in Washington's foreign policy steps.

The paper concluded, not without irony, that in the next act the President must convince both the Russians and his allies that he is not simply putting on a political show but is seriously bent on talks. Well, let's wait for act two of this political show, but in the meantime everyone can see that a genuinely serious attitude to the talks, which are opening on 30 November in Geneva, is not being manifested in Washington, but rather in Moscow. This serious attitude was also formulated in the replies given by Comrade Brezhnev to the questions of the journal DER SPIEGEL.

The Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich said, is not soliciting preferential treatment. We insist on only one thing, that the United States and the NATO alliance as a whole measure our security and the security of our allies on the same scale as their own. We see the task of the forthcoming talks to lie in translating the principle of equality and equal security into the language of concrete commitments of the sides. The Soviet Union would like the talks to result in a lowering of the level of confrontation -- instead of its increase -- and the opening of the road to further steps in military detente in Europe.

If the United States holds a reasonable position, after all, and if the plans for new missile arms adopted by the NATO Council are dropped, the Soviet Union will be prepared to go for a reduction of the aggregate number of our missiles. As Leonid Ilich stressed, we will be prepared to agree on quite considerable reductions by both sides.

The Soviet public will vigilantly follow news reports from Geneva. Your letters addressed to the American side state this most espressively. The American side, writes Comrade Malyuga from Minsk, thinks that if it will undertake a nuclear attack against us from its bases in Western Europe that only its NATO allies, who have given it their land for the deployment of nuclear missiles, will suffer from a retailiatory strike while they will somehow stand back and become the victors. This is a dangerous illusion, Comrade Malyuga notes. Today there are no invulnerable places on our planet and Washington, after all, should understand this.

Comrade Brezhnev put it clearly when he said that in a nuclear war there will be no victors and no vanquished.

Comrade Fesun from Cherkasskaya Oblast, addressing President Reagan, declares: I learned of your statement that a limited nuclear war is possible in Europe with indignation. Permit me to ask you, Mr President, why specifically in Europe? Why not on the territory of the United States of America? Naturally you do not want this. Then draw a conclusion. Let's agree in a businesslike way about renouncing the use of nuclear weapons everywhere. Comrade Fesun is joined by Comrade Sedova from Tikhoretsk who stressed that if the United States initiates a nuclear war in Europe then terrible retribution will inevitably follow.

Similar sentiments are expressed by Comrades Andryushchenko from Balaklava, Kalashikov from Kronshtat, and Bastitskiy from Krym. The will of the Soviet people for a durable peace is firm and unshakable. Herein lies a most important guarantee for the ultimate success of our struggle to end the arms race.

With this, comrades, we will conclude our talk today. All the best, dear friends.

WEINBURGER, HAIG TV INTERVIEWS CRITICIZED

LD241215 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0010 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Despite growing protests from the international public, the United States intends to continue its dangerous course of whipping up the nuclear arms race and worsening confrontation in the world arena. Fresh evidence of this was expressed in the belligerent tone of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's interview on NBC television. President Reagan and the administration, the Pentagon chief stated, are striving to revive America's former might and to rearm in such a way that the United States can conduct talks from a position of strength.

For his part, Secretary of State Haig said in his interview for ABC television that Washington has reaffirmed its adherence to the NATO decision on nuclear counterarming in Western Europe with the latest U.S. medium-range missiles. At the same time, speaking about the contemporary balance of forces between the USSR and United States, Haig also stated that today there fundamentally exists a relative equilibrium between the two countries. The NATO decision, aimed at jacking up the arms race, pursues the goal of achieving military superiority over the USSR at whatever cost, by means of stationing a further 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

This dangerous step could considerably increase the risk of a military conflict on the continent.

Observers point out that Western Europe is literally bristling with U.S. nuclear missiles now and has in effect been turned into a powder magazine by the Pentagon which will start a world war in the event of a nuclear conflagration. Thus Haig's and Weinberger's statements merely confirm the fact again that the United States still supports a position of preparing and unleashing a nuclear war in Europe.

The Reagan administration's course of aggravating international tension is not simply restricted to Western Europe. It emerges from statements by leading U.S. officials that Washington would also like to move it to other areas in the world, especially to the explosive Near East.

So, in his speech Haig left no doubt that the policy of the White House is directed at giving all-round support to Israel, and at expansion of the so-called "strategic cooperation." This policy means actual encouragement for the aggressive actions of the Tel Aviv "hawks" against neighbouring sovereign Arab states and perpetuation of the occupation of lands which have been Arab from time immemorial.

The secretary of state did not conceal that the United States will continue in the future to implement the separate Camp David deals. These deals, which were decisively condemned by all the Arab countries, as is known, led to the isolation of Egypt in the Arab world, to the murder of As-Sadat and to a sharp increase in tension and confrontation in the Near East as a whole. In Washington, they stubbornly refuse to draw the conclusions of the failures of American policy in this region. As is obvious, the lessons of history have taught the American strategists nothing.

Haig and Weinberger's addresses were again filled with unconcealed threats against sovereign Libya and its leadership, which follows an independent anti-imperialist course.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION GAMBLING ON 'AFGHAN QUESTION'

PM241011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura's "International Commentary": "Provocative Venture"]

[Text] In its attempts to deceive world public opinion and conceal its aggressive aspirations, the U.S. administration is taking an important gamble whipping up a ballyhoo over the so-called "Afghan question." A recently published "memorandum" signed by (?J. Hughes), an executive assistant of the International Communication Agency, openly declares that all the forces of the U.S. propaganda arsenal must "stress" the notorious "question."

What has caused such feelings? Nearly 2 years have passed since the fictituous "Afghan question" was taken up by Washington. But the bandwagon of slander and ideological provocation urged on from the United States is not only making no progress, it is in fact slipping back.

The further things go, the more obvious it becomes that the "Afghan question," taken up by U.S. imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and their voluntary accomplices, is essentially nothing but open interference in the Afghan people's internal affairs and encroachment on their sovereign right to determine their fate themselves.

Time and facts.... They attest with irrefutable persuasivness that Washington and Beijing, obligingly supported by Islamabad and approved by other bloodthirsty forces, are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people -- a war as hypocritical as it is cruel -- through the agency of the basmak gangs which they maintain.

But time and facts also convince one of something else: Afghanistan is standing firm on the path chosen by its people. On their side are the sympathy and support of their friends. On their side is truth.

It is said that some truths are hard to swallow. The frantic fuss raised over the notorious "question" by the enemies of the Afghan people merely confirms this truth. The truth of the situation in and around Afghanistan is hard for the plunderers to swallow. So the Washington propagandists and others like them are having to "liven up," kindling artificial passions over the fictitious "question" in the reactionary press or even at the UN General Assembly session on which interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs has been foisted under the fictitious label of "discussion of the Afghan question."

This disgraceful venture is doomed to an inglorious end however. The processes engendered in Afghanistan since the April revolution cannot be reversed either by the paid performers of an ill-intentioned propaganda campaign, or by their "colleagues" the dushmans, or by those who lurk behind their puppets.

BEIJING USING AFGHANISTAN IN ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD250828 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 25 Nov 81

["From Positions of Hostility" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS -- Beijing would not cease its malicious anti-Soviet and anti-foreign propaganda campaign. Day after day it is mulling over the events in Afghanistan and the presence of a Soviet troop continent in that country at the request of its government. At the same time the Chinese hegemonists jointly with U.S. imperialism are waging an undeclared war against the sovereign state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with which they are maintaining diplomatic relations. Bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries are being trained in special centres on Pakistani territory with the help of American and Chinese advisers. They are supplied with Chinese and American weapons.

In the course of his recent visit to Pakistan Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the Chinese Army, tried to wring from China's southern partner guarantees of the continued use of its territory to conduct subversive activities against Afghanistan.

Obviously pursuing provocative purposes, the Chinese militarist visited a Pakistani area close to the Afghan border, where he went round the camps of the so-called Afghan refugees -- a camouflage used by bands of Afghan counter-revolutionary -- and assured their leaders that China would continue to give them "comprehensive aid."

Beijing is trying to cover up these subversive activities against the Afghan people with demagogic statements about the need for a "just and rational solution" of the problems related to the events around Afghanistan. In reality, however, it is doing everything possible to hamper the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and to prevent the relaxation of tension in that part of Asia. The Chinese leaders have launched an extensive slander campaign against the Soviet initiatives on Afghanistan.

They are constantly attacking the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on August 24 which contain a constructive approach to the events around Afghanistan. These proposals are directed at achieving a political settlement, including the formulation of international guarantees, which would make it possible to fix, by agreement between the Afghan and Soviet sides, the procedure and schedule for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Beijing's approach to the so-called "problem" of Afghanistan shows that the Chinese leaders would like to turn the "Afghan question" into a protracted military and political conflict and to use it in the struggle against the USSR and its friends and allies. In this way Beijing is seeking to drag out the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, to further aggravate the atmosphere in south-west Asia, to use the "Afghan question" as a means of reaching its own hegemonistic foreign-policy objectives, and to dictate its will to other countries.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD250334 Moscow TASS in English 0105 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS -- Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, stayed here on November 22-23 on his way from New York to Kabul.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS -- A group of Afghan agricultural experts have arrived in the Kirgiz SSR. The experts will acquaint themselves with various methods of cultivation in the Kirgiz SSR, whose climate is similar to that of Afghanistan. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Nov 81 GF]

U.S. CLAIMS OF SRV USING CHEMICAL AGENTS REFUTED

LD241934 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 24 Nov 81

["Another U.S. Falsehood Exposed" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov, TASS -- A group of so-called "experts" that made a trip to Thailand hoping to discover some "proof" of U.S. assertions that Vietnam is using poison substances in Kampuchea returned home empty-handed. The New York TIMES today actually admits the failure of this undertaking which was using the United Nations name as a cover. The newspaper writes that the group's report shows the group was unable to detect signs and symptoms which would be suggestive of exposure of persons interviewed to chemical warfare agents, and this admission was made even though the "experts" surveyed a number of camps of so-called Kampuchean "refugees" that were set up on Thailand's territory. Most of the persons staying in the camps are Pol Pot hangmen and other enemies of the Kampuchean people.

Washington hoped very much that in these conditions the group of "experts" whose trip to Thailand was suggested, among others, also by the United States will be able of furnishing "useful information" for stirring up a campaign against Vietnam. By the falsehood concocted, Washington tried to slander the fraternal internationalist assistance of the Vietnamese people to Kampuchea, the peaceful foreign policy course of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The United States set itself also another task. It wishes to distract the attention of the world public from its own crimes, not invented but real ones, which were committed during the war in Indochina, to shift to others the responsibility for the grave consequences of the aggression that are felt to this day.

It is common knowledge that having unleashed a war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the United States was using widely chemical poisons, specifically highly toxic defoliants of the type of "agent orange". During the recent hearings in the veterans' affairs committee of the Senate, the Pentagon's official spokesman admitted that Vietnam's territory was so much affected by poison agents that hardly any of the persons who were there at that time evaded their effects.

As to Kampuchea, thousands of people in that country were affected by U.S. chemical warfare agents, more than half of the cattle perished, nearly 85 percent of forests and plantations was damaged.

In the light of those facts the U.S. insinuations against Vietnam are seen as the ultimate in hypocrisy. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic rejected many times U.S. assertions as gross slander spread in provocative purposes. Representatives of a number of international organizations, specifically of the International Red Cross, pointed out that there are absolutely no proofs of these assertions.

So now, too, the so-called "group of experts" actually rejected U.S. falsehoods.

MIKHAILOV DISCUSSES SOVIET AID FOR POLAND

LD242244 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] As you know, at the Polish People's Republic Sejm session held at the end of October, a decision was adopted stressing the enormous significance of the indissoluble alliance of Poland and the USSR and of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two fraternal countries. The vital importance of that alliance is particularly obvious now, in view of the trials which Poland is experiencing, Moscow radio commentator Mikhail Mikhailov writes.

Because of the political mistakes committed by the former leadership, and in particular becuase of the activities of antisocialist forces, the Polish economy is now in a very difficult situation. Industrial and agricultural production is constantly diminishing; national income is declining, as is the people's welfare.

At this difficult time for Poland the USSR is coming to its aid. Here is how TRYBUNA LUDU describes a recent day in 1981: Just a while ago Polish dockers unloaded the ship Ziemia Gdanska which brought from the Soviet Union 23,000 tons of phosphorous fertilizers, so badly needed by Polish agriculture. The tanker Pieniny brought 21,400 tons of gasoline. Literally without respite, work continues at the railroad transshipment stations on the eastern border.

To make these (?statements) comprehensible, the Moscow radio commentator writes, we will permit ourselves to recall that the USSR, taking into account the serious situation of the Polish national economy, agreed even during the signing of the trade protocol for 1981 to increase the deliveries to Poland of a broad assortment of goods, primarily those which are necessary for the normal functioning of the economy. In accordance with the protocol, Soviet exports to Poland of oil and oil products will increase by 20 percent this year compared with last. Supplies of cellulose, iron ore, cotton and potassium fertilizers will also increase considerably. As a result, Poland will recieve from the USSR more than 16 million tons of oil and oil products, 5.3 billion cubic meters of natural gas, nearly 14 million tons of iron ore, more than 10,000 tons of cellulose and paper, more than 50,000 tons of aluminum, 130,000 tons of cotton, 100,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizers, 835,000 tons of phosphorous fertilizers, and 2.1 million tons of potassium fertilizers.

It is of particular significance that for all these goods, including the additional deliveries, Poland is paying very much less than if they were bought from capitalist countries. Suffice it to say that, as the Polish specialists calculated, for the 13 million tons of oil imported from the dollar area, Poland would have to pay more than $3 billion whereas it received them from the USSR for R930 million or $1.5 billion, that is, for half the price. It is worth adding that by buying these products from outside the socialist community, Poland would be compelled to pay in hard currency, and thus each year its already great indebtedness to capitalist countries would increase by $3 billion.

Let us be frank, the sales of oil and other raw materials at half the prices on the world market obviously influences [the Soviet Union's] foreign trade balance since our country itself buys various products on the capitalist market at prices actually in effect there. However, taking into account Polish (?requests), the USSR has agreed to increase again its exports of various raw materials in short supply for light industry, as well as foodstuffs. On that list there is cotton, artificial fibers, chemicals, [word indistinct], grain, fish -- and all this in large quantities.

We would like to state in particular that the USSR ships to Poland ahead of schedule most of the goods envisaged in the trade protocol for 1981, and also those figuring in later agreements. This helps to relieve the burden on production capacities, creates conditions for rhythmical work of enterprises and alleviates the critical phenomena in the Polish economy.

However, as Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stated at the Sejm session, the country's economy is still declining. Since September 1980, the stock of industrial goods has fallen by Z92 billion or by one-third. Moreover, winter is around the corner. The situation now occuring in Poland is a direct result of subversive activities of antisocialist forces, hostile to the country and to the Polish nation. These forces cause disasters and troubles for millions of people -- adult Polish citizens and children. The counterrevolution is dealing a blow to the alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, sincere and faithful friends of Poland, which guarantee the lasting borders of the Polish People's Republic and which render it selfless and efficient assistance in hard times.

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD231442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Today, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a delegation of the MSZMP, headed by Nemeth, a member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, arrived in Moscow. The Hungarian comrades will become acquainted with the work experience of party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. At Sheremetevo Airport the delegation was met by Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and officials of the CPSU Central Committee. Among those meeting the delegation was Szuros, the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

GDR SHIPS FOR USSR -- GDR shipbuilders are building ice-class vessels with 19,500 deadweight tons to Soviet order. They are for year-round work on the Murmansk-Kandalaksha and Arkhangelsk-Dudinka routes, carrying various cargoes. They will also make longer trips abroad. All belong to the Murmansk Steamship Company. The first to arrive was the ore-carrier Dmitriy Donskoy, which has just made a trip to Hamburg. The MV Admiral Ushakov and Pavel Vavilov recently visited Bremen. The Ministry of the Maritime Fleet has told our correspondent that another vessel, the Kapitan (Chukchin), has been added to the series. It is on its first working voyage. After taking on board large-diameter metal pipes in Bremen, the vessel has sailed for Murmansk, its port of registration. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 23 Nov 81 LD]

MATERIALS ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

Report on Schmidt Dinner Speech

LD241630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] On 24 November, Helmut Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, gave a dinner in honor of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the Redoute government reception house.

Helmut Schmidt made a speech at the dinner. He said in part: We firmly intend to continue cooperation with the Soviet Union. We know the significance of relations between the FRG and the USSR for stability and peace in Europe. Characterizing the development of these relations, the chancellor stressed: In times of increased tension it is especially necessary to listen to each other attentively and carefully. That is why we very much welcome your visit.

I agree with you, Mr General Secretary, the chancellor continued, when you say in the forword to the collection of your selected speeches just published here, and in your interviews, that different world views are compatible with a common concern for peace and do not rule out the combining of the peoples' efforts for the sake of solving the urgent problems on which their wellbeing depends.

The Federal Government, Schmidt noted, vigorously welcomes the readiness of the United States of America and the Soviet Union to begin talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Geneva next Monday. If, in spite of all efforts, an agreement is not reached, the FRG will fulfill its obligations proceeding from the second half of the dual decision in the interests of its security and the security of the entire NATO alliance. In this context the chancellor expressed support for the proposal put forward by President Reagan concerning medium-range missiles in Europe. At the same time he noted that the present conversations in Bonn can and should help to ensure that the forthcoming talks were given a positive boost. A meeting between you and the President of the United States would be of special significance, Mr General Secretary, Schmidt stressed. Such a meeting could give a clear signal of hope and trust.

The chancellor went on to point out the significance for the cause of peace of the economic and cultural relations between the USSR and the FRG.

Further Gromyko-Genscher Talks

LD241840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The conversations between Andrey Gromyko and Hans-Dietrich Genscher on matters of mutual interest were continued today in the framework of the visit to the FRG by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The exchange of views took place in a businesslike atmosphere.

Brezhnev, Party Leaders

LD241500 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov, TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a meeting today with the chairman of the Free Democratic Party, Deputy Federal Chancellor, Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

In the course of the talks the opinion was expressed on the importance and usefulness of joint efforts of both states aimed at strengthening universal peace, deepening the process of relaxation of international tension, reducing the level of military confrontation. Leonid Brezhnev and Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized that in the conditions of the complicated international situation it was particularly important to consistently and insistently work for establishment of greater confidence and better mutual understanding between the USSR and the FRG. Deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party Wolfgang Mischnik was present at the meeting.

On November 24 Leonid Brezhnev had a conversation with the Chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Helmut Kohl. The exchange of views touched upon certain issues of current politics and cooperation between the USSR and the FRG.

On the same day Leonid Brezhnev had a conversation with the Chairman of the Christian Social Union Franz Josef Strauss. In setting forth their views, Leonid Brezhnev and Franz Josef Strauss touched upon a number of major issues of world development and prospects of relations between the USSR and the FRG.

On November 24 a meeting was held between Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Willy Brandt. During the conversation both sides expressed serious concern at the deterioration of the international situation, the continuing arms race. Attention was paid, specifically, to the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Leonid Brezhnev and Willy Brandt set forth their attitude to the problem. They declared for the successful holding of Soviet-American negotiations which are due to open in Geneva on November 30.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized: There is no ground to believe that the world has irrevocably stepped on the path leading to a catastrophe. It is necessary to do the utmost so that the future should belong to the policy of detente and peace. Willy Brandt said that detente should become the determining factor of international life. The interlocutors pointed to the importance of vigorous struggle against actions leading to a greater threat of war, for durable peace and security, the importance of participation in this struggle of all echelons of the working-class movement.

Both sides underlined the imperative necessity of a further development of broad peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG resting on a strong and reliable foundation provided by the Moscow treaty. Such cooperation is of great significance for the strengthening of the material basis of the policy of detente, it promotes the development of goodneighborly contacts and mutual understanding for the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and the FRG, and serves the cause of peace.

The deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Hans Juergen Wischnewski and the chairman of a subcommittee of the Bundstag Egon Bahr were present at the conversation which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, and assistants of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, were present during the conversations from the Soviet side.

Brezhnev-Carstens Talks

LD242022 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov, TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a talk with FRG Federal President Karl Carstens in presidential palace Hammer-Schmidt today.

In the course of the talk some general aspects of the political situation in Europe and in the world and questions pertaining to the development of relations between the USSR and the FRG were touched upon.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that no objective is more important and responsible than that of preserving peace, preventing a nuclear holocaust and making life of people on earth more tranquil and confident. In view of this aim vigorous efforts are necessary to curb the arms race, lower the level of military confrontation in Europe and on the world scale, overcome tensions in interstate relations. Karl Carstens assured that the FRG's policy pursues peaceful aims.

Both Leonid Brezhnev and Karl Carstens declared that relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, which play such an important role in ensuring stability on the European Continent and in the international arena as a whole, should be further favorably developed.

Leonid Brezhnev extended an invitation to President Karl Carstens of the FRG to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation has been accepted with gratitude.

Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side were member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, aides to general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, head of department of the CPSU Central Committee Committee Leonid Zamyatin; USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Anaoliy Kovaliev; USSR Ambassador to the FRG Vladimir Semenov; head of department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Aleksandr Bondarenko; from the FRG side -- Federal Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher; head of the office of the Federal President, State Secretary Hans Neusel; head of the Press and Information Office of the FRG Government, State Secretary Kurt Becker; FRG Ambassador to the USSR Andreas Meyer-Landrut; head of the Protocol Department of the FRG Foreign Ministry Hans-Werner von Finkenstein.

Leonid Brezhnev signed in the book of honorary guests of the federal president.

Conclusion of Summit

NC241957 Paris AFP in English 1948 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 24 Nov (APF) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today concluded their political talks here. A last meeting between the two delegations lasted about two hours. In all, Mr Brezhnev and Mr Schmidt had a total of seven hours' discussions since the arrival of the Soviet leader on Sunday.

Brezhnev, Schmidt Statements

LD242130 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov, TASS -- Upon completion of the Soviet-West German talks in Bonn, Leonid Brezhnev has made today the following statement to pressmen. He said:

Our talks with the federal chancellor and other statesmen and political figures of the FRG have just closed.

This visit was marked by a special intensity of meetings, both as regards their number and the scope of the themes which were discussed. I trust that I will express the common opinion that the talks were proceeding in the spirit of mutual respect and the striving to understand each other better. We, of course, have differences. We did not bypass them, but tried not to deepen the ditches and rather to launch bridges.

The main conclusion which I am drawing from the talks with the chancellor can be expressed as follows: Every effort must be made and joint work must be continued for the sake of strengthening peace, restoring the climate of detente and trust. This is a highly important guideline for practical politics.

In common with the Federal Government we consider the continuation of summit contacts to be desirable, and I have extended an invitation to Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to go on a visit to the Soviet Union. An invitation to visit our country has also been extended by me to Federal President Karl Carstens.

My colleagues and I are once again expressing our cordial gratitude for the invitation to visit your republic and the useful talks and work which we have done on these days.

I wish you, Mr Schmidt, good health, and success in your work.

Then the journalists were addressed by Helmut Schmidt [Hamburg DPA in German at 2013 GMT on 24 November, in virtually identical reportage of the Brezhnev and Schmidt statements, says that Schmidt, "unlike Brezhnev, made an impromptu statement...."]:

I can sign, he said, every phrase, which has been pronounced here upon completion of the official talks by our guest -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mr Brezhnev.

We did not bypass a single question in the course of the talks. They were held in an extremely frank atmosphere of trust and partnership. We also discussed the issues which are suggested by our common interests.

We stressed in the course of the talks the extremely great stake in maintaining peace in Europe and all over the world, our joint interest in broadening bilateral ties, in particular in the field of energetics, for which such a good groundwork was laid by the Moscow treaty more than ten years ago.

We said that these relations have developed and will continue developing.

What I said about the atmosphere of mutual trust also concerns the talks between the USSR and FRG Foreign Ministers Mr Gromyko and Mr Genscher.

I avail myself to the opportunity to thank our Soviet guests cordially for paying this visit to us. I have accepted with great satisfaction the invitation to go for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Thank you. I wish you all the best.

TASS Report on Talks

LD042036 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov, TASS -- Talks between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt have closed in Bonn today. Taking part in the talks were: member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov; FRG Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The state of and prospects for the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG in various fields were examined. Common satisfaction was expressed with the fact that Soviet-West German relations are maintained at a good level and are developing progressively. This is an indication of the stability and reliability of the basis, which was laid more than ten years ago in concluding the Moscow treaty.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union's policy of goodneighbourliness and detente is not temporizing. We, Leonid Brezhnev said, have no obstacles for the establishment of stable economic and scientific relations extending beyond the 20th century. It was pointed out in this connection that good relations between the USSR and the FRG cannot be detrimental to anybody. How far from the truth are those who are trying to ascribe to us the wish to drive a wedge between the FRG and its allies, Leonid Brezhnev continued.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt declared that relations between the USSR and the FRG should develop along the line of ascent. The sides placed on record that the objective set in 1978 that trade between the USSR and the FRG be doubled over a five-year period has been successfully resolved. The economic relations between the USSR and the FRG have grown both quantitatively and qualitatively and assumed a large scale. The agreement of May 6, 1978, which was concluded for a term of 25 years, and the long-term programme which was adopted on its basis in July 1980, create a reliable framework for economic cooperation also in the future.

Both sides have pointed out with special gratification the significance of the large-scale "gas-pipes" project, which was recently signed. It was stressed that this, one of the biggest ever projects in West Germany's power industry, is equally profitable for the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union.

It was pointed out in the course of the talks that new projects are put forward on the order of the day, including in the field of energetics, machine-building and transport; that an even larger number of FRG's small and medium firms are drawn into the resolution of problems of economic cooperation, including for a technical re-equipment of a number of Soviet industries producing consumer goods.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt emphasised mutual interest in a continuation of further headway in the field of bilateral relations, pointing out that the relations should be developed with an eye to the future. They declared for keeping and increasing the capital of trust which has been jointly accumulated in the seventies. Positively appraised was the prospect of the development of diverse contacts through the agency of parliaments, trade unions, the republics of the USSR and the laender of the FRG, contacts between cities, exchanges in the fields of culture, science and sports. The significance of contacts between political, state and public figures of the countries was emphasized.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt pointed out the special importance of the practice of continuation of contacts at summit level.

The sides were unanimous that the discussion of matters proceeded in the spirit of mutual respect and frankness. Differences were openly spoken of during the talks. At the same time the emphasis was laid on what should bring the Soviet Union and the FRG closer together.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt agreed that it is essential to constructively solve new tasks which arise both in bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG and within the framework of international cooperation. The main point here is that the policy of detente -- this great gain of the peoples of Europe -- should be preserved, that the striving to strengthen peace and security should be in the forefront in this respect and that the historic route which was laid in relations betwen the USSR and the FRG by the Moscow treaty and in relation to European countries by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference should be kept.

Taking part in the talks were: On the Soviet side -- Andrey Aleksandrov and Anatoliy Blatov, assistants to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Vladimir Semenov, the ambassador of the USSR to the FRG; and Aleksander Bondarenko, head of a department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the West German side -- Otto Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics; State Secretary Kurt Becker, head of the Press and Information Department of the FRG's Government; Berndt von Staden and Hans-Werner Lautenschlager, state secretaries of the FRG's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Otto von der Gablentz, head of the Foreign Policy Department of the Federal Chancellor's Office; and Andreas Meyer Landrut, the ambassador of the FRG to the USSR.

Press Conference on Proposals

LD241556 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov, TASS -- The proposals on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe, which were made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the dinner given in his honour on behalf of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, were today in the focus of attention of the press conference which was held here for West German and foreign newsmen.

As Soviet representative Leonid Zamyatin pointed out, these proposals convincingly show the Soviet Union's striving to use the forthcoming talks in Geneva for a joint quest for a decision that is truly acceptable to both sides and useful for the cause of peace and universal security.

Wishing to contribute effectively to the attainment of this goal, the USSR has put forward the proposal that as long as the talks are continuing, both sides should refrain from the deployment of new and modernisation of the existing medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

If the other side agreed to a moratorium, the Soviet Union would be ready not only to terminate the further deployment of its "SS-20" missiles. We would go even further, the Soviet representative said.

As an act of goodwill, we could unilaterally reduce a certain part of our medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. The reductions would be in advance, as it were, in the progress to a lower level, on which the USSR and the USA may agree as a result of the talks. This is a new, essential element in our stand.

At the same time, the plans to deploy in Western Europe, above all on the FRG's territory, new U.S. nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR create for the whole continent such a formidable threat, which has never existed before. People are keenly aware of this danger and, certainly, expect that everything will be done to eliminate it.

The Soviet Union favours radical cuts in the medium-range nuclear weapons of each of the sides in Europe. It would be ready to cut the weapons of this class not by tens, but by hundreds of units. Understandably, specific figures are to be determined in the course of the talks.

Leonid Zamyatin went on to say that in the course of the talks the question shall be resolved of what is to be done with this weapon.

The main point now is to hold talks, and the Soviet Union is ready for it. On the other hand, it will never agree to demands providing for its unilateral disarmament, while hundreds of ground- and sea-based missiles and aircraft with nuclear bombs, which belong today to the United States and the other NATO countries in the area of Europe and are targeted on our country and our allies, are supposed to remain where they are.

Characterizing the current Soviet-West German summit meeting in Bonn, the Soviet representative said: Under way here is an exchange of views, different stands of the sides are set forth so that on the eve of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva the Western side could hear the Soviet viewpoint and vice versa.

Each proposal requires an examination. Presently such proposals have been tabled by the Soviet Union and addressed to the other side, above all to the American side. Talks are to be started. We proceeded from the premise that the tabling of these proposals will facilitate a quest for a solution that would be mutually acceptable.

If there is a mutual wish, a solution can be found through talks. But a solution cannot be found if one goes to talks deliberately from the stand: Whatever may happen -- medium-range nuclear missiles will be deployed in Europe in 1983.

Our stand is different, Leonid Zamyatin stressed. We wish to lower the level of nuclear confrontation. The Soviet Union's sincere goal is to find jointly with the Western countries a solution that would eliminate the threat of a nuclear holocaust in Europe, a solution in which everybody has a stake. What is happening in Bonn now is part of such a quest, taking part in which are also Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other West European leaders, the Soviet representative said.

Zamyatin on NATO Dual Decision

LD251036 Hamburg DPA in German 0943 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov (DPA) -- According to Soviet Government spokesman Leonid Zamyati. Soviet missiles are "targeted on military objects." If the NATO dual decision were implemented with its deployment of new U.S. missiles, "a new situation" would be created "for us as well as for you," Zamyatin said at the final press conference last night in Bonn on the visit by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

This remark by Zamyatin, who is a close colleague of Brezhnev, is regarded by political observers in Bonn as part of Moscow's strenuous efforts to prevent the NATO dual decision being implemented. At the press conference, Zamyatin linked the dual decision with the fears of the population. These worries could "be completely eliminated," Zamyatin said, if all nuclear weapons in Europe were removed.

Further Zamyatin Remarks

LD250200 Moscow TASS in English 0110 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov, TASS -- A press conference devoted to the completion of the talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the FRG, took place here Tuesday night.

Soviet and West German spokesman made speeches informing the journalists of the appraisals of the results of the talks given by Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt.

The two sides, said Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin, expressed satisfaction with the fact that Soviet-West German relations are maintained at a good level and develop onwards. A reliable and stable foundation for that was laid by the Moscow treaty concluded in 1970.

Leonid Brezhnev, summing up the results of the talks, emphasized that the Soviet Union's course towards goodneighbourliness and detente is not a tribute to the situation. The Soviet Union has no obstacles to the establishment of strong economic and scientific relations with the FRG, which would extend right up to next century. Our good relations with the FRG cannot do harm to anybody. And how far from the truth are those tho try to accuse us that we want to drive a wedge in relations between the FRG and its allies, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out.

The Soviet spokesman said Leonid Brezhnev attaches much importance to the further development of mutually-advantageous trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, particularly to the realisation of such joint large-scale projects as "gas-pipes." Besides, new interesting projects are now being put on the agenda. Such cooperation fully meets the interests of ensuring a lasting peace.

The Soviet side described the 25-year agreement which was signed in May 1978 as a solid foundation for the development of economic cooperation between the two states.

In connection with the question of Soviet medium-range weapons which were created only as a counter-weight to NATO's nuclear means in Europe directed against the USSR, it was reported that Leonid Brezhnev handed over a reference note to Helmut Schmidt. The note says: The Soviet Union has 514 medium-range missiles. Of that number 496 are land-based and 18 are sea-based. The USSR also has 461 bombers which also belong to medium-range means. Thus, the aggregate figure of the Soviet Union's medium-range carriers is 975. NATO has 986 analogous medium-range carriers. There is therefore, an approximate equilibrium in the sphere of medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

During the concluding phase of Soviet-West German talks Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the conversations which were held in Bonn covered a wide range of international problems and cooperation on a bilateral basis. The discussion proceeded in the spirit of mutual respect and very frankly. The two sides during the talks did not conceal the existing differences although, of course, the emphasis was laid on what must bring us closer together.

Our differences, Leonid Brezhnev stated, concern exclusively important matters. It is precisely the existence of such differences that prompts the need not to lose sight of the community of the lasting interests of the two countries and their coincidence in the main thing — in the question of peace. From this we must proceed in our further work. The Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone. We have never set before ourselves as an object to be the strongest of all and do not set such an object. We have no such type of armaments with which we could not part, if, of course, this is done on a mutual basis.

Addressing the West German side, as the Soviet spokesman said, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG are not rooted to the spot. A tendency of onward development in this field is manifest, and it is essential to keep and increase the capital of trust which was jointly accumulated in the seventies.

West German spokesman Kurt Becker, setting out Helmut Schmidt's stand, noted his words that the Moscow treaty of 1970 became the basis for good relations between the two states in the past eleven years. At the same time the chancellor pronounced for continuing to work persistently on the further development of relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the FRG and the USSR and to promote a continuation of the policy of relaxation of international tension.

The head of the West German Government expressed the conviction that cooperation between the USSR and the FRG is not harmful to anyone. On the contrary, it contributes to the strengthening of peace and is called upon to play an important role not only now and in the near future, but also in a more distant perspective. In this field, as was pointed out, the FRG intends to adhere to its own decisions.

It was stated that Helmut Schmidt expressed satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-West German talks held during Leonid Brezhnev's visit and emphasised that the policy of goodneighbourliness in relations with the USSR is a correct road.

DPA Report on Press Conference

LD242220 Hamburg DPA in German 2110 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov (DPA) -- The disarmament topic again dominated the final talks of the two government delegations under Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev. This emerged from the reports given by the spokesmen of both delegations at the subsequent press conference. In reply to questions, German Government spokesman Kurt Becker confirmed that the chancellor appreciates the new proposals made by Brezhnev last night as expressing the fundamental readiness of the Soviet Union for a sizable reduction of medium-range weapons. The question is on what terms this might be done.

Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said that Brezhnev reiterated that the Soviet Union is ready to reach agreements which will free Europe from all types of nuclear weapons. "We do not want to attack anyone and do not want to be stronger than others," Brezhnev said. There is no type of weapon which the Soviet Union is not prepared to forego, given an equivalent reduction. That is not a piece of rhetoric but the Soviet Union's orientation for the disarmament negotiations in Geneva and Vienna. Brezhnev restated the Soviet attitude to the effect that parity exists in nuclear medium-range weapons between East and West.

According to Becker, Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt pointed out that the shift in forces in Europe is mainly due to the increased number of nuclear warheads. The Federal Government will convey to its allies what Brezhnev said during his Bonn talks. "We are not negotiating partners and not a nuclear power and cannot speak for Great Britain, France and the United States," Schmidt said, as quoted by Becker.

Zamyatin gave an analysis of the known number of 975 Soviet medium-range weapons and mentioned the figures of 495 land-based and 18 sea-based missiles and 461 medium-range bombers.

A large part of his statement was devoted to the extension of economic relations with the Federal Republic by further large-scale projects. Zamyatin said examples are mentioned, but would not name them. Both sides once again exprssed special satisfaction at the natural gas pipeline deal. Without directly mentioning American criticism of this deal, Zamyatin emphatically rejected statements and claims that this project harms anyone. Such assertions are attempts to "reflect cold war methods in international economic relations." The German-Soviet agreement of May 1978 on economic cooperation extending over 25 years must be fleshed out.

According to Becker, Federal Chancellor Schmidt said that the good progress of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic harms no one; it is beneficial to peace. The policy of good-neighborliness between Bonn and Moscow, ushered in by the 1970 Moscow treaty, should be continued along its beneficial path. Regarding agreements on scientific-technological cooperation and others still outstanding because of differences, including that over West Berlin, the chancellor said both sides should show more flexibility. They should behave as if these agreements were already in force. At the same time Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Andrey Gromyko are to try to clear up "formalistic difficulties."

According to Becker, Schmidt again raised the problem of German war graves in the Soviet Union and appealed to Brezhnev to reconsider his attitude in this matter. That would be advantageous for mutual relations.

Government spokesman Kurt Becker said that the Federal Government has the impression that the German-Soviet summit meeting in Bonn has done much "to see the Soviet conduct of negotiations (in Geneva) in a better light." But it is impossible to say yet which elements of the German-Soviet talks in Bonn will be reflected in specific terms in the arms limitation negotiations in Geneva.

In reply to a question, Zamyatin said very briefly that the peace movements in Europe were not discussed. His counterpart, Becker, added: "The federal chancellor is at the head of the peace movement in the Federal Republic."

In connection with the Soviet proposals for a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, the Soviet spokesman was asked about the Soviet submarine which was discovered in a restricted Swedish area. Zamyatin called it a "change mishap" which was fully explained to the Swedish side. Western mass media had accused the submarine of spying. "But how can a submarine moving openly on the water carry on espionage?" he said.

According to Becker, the federal chancellor proposed the exchange of senior personnel of the armed forces of both sides. This could strengthen mutual confidence. Brezhnev responded by saying "correct."

Brezhnev's Departure

LD251154 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left here for Moscow today [words indistinct] the Federal Republic of Germany on a visit at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left together with Leonid Brezhnev.

An official send-off ceremony was held at Gymnich Castle. A guard of honour was lined up and the national flags of the USSR and the FRG hoisted in honour of the distinguished Soviet guest. Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt reviewed the guard of honour, whose commander reported to the Soviet head of state. A military band played the national anthems of the USSR and the FRG.

The official send-off ceremony ended, Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt and other Soviet and West German officials drove in a motorcade with a motorcycle escort to Cologne-Bonn Airport.

At the ramp of his plane Leonid Brezhnev said goodbye to Helmut Schmidt; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG; Vladimir Semenov, ambassador of the USSR to the FRG; and other officials.

Leonid Brezhnev was seen off at the airport by staff members of the Soviet institutions in the FRG. Children presented flowers to Leonid Brezhnev.

Assistants of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Aleksandorv and Anatoliy Blatov, head of a CPSU Central Committee department Leonid Zamyatin, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy senior executive officer of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Mogilevets, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry department Aleksandr Bondarenko also left Bonn for Moscow.

The send-off party included the FRG's Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorff; head of the Federal Chancellor's Office, State Secretary Manfred Lahnstein; Minister of State at the Federal Chancellor's Office Guenter Huonker; head of the FRG Government's Press and Information Department, State Secretary Kurt Becker; State Secretaries of the FRG Foreign Ministry Berndt von Staden and Hans-Werner Lautenschlager; Bundestag deputies; prominent figures of political parties; representatives of the West German public; the FRG's Ambassador to the USSR Andreas Meyer-Landrut; as well as head of the Protocol Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Dmitriy Nikiforov and head of the Protocol Department of the FRG Foreign Ministry Hans-Werner von Finkenstein.

Brezhnev Message From Plane

LD251310 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS -- Leaving the territory of the FRG, Leonid Brezhnev sent from aboard the plane a telegram to Helmut Schimdt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The telegram says:

"Leaving the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, I want to express to you, Mr Federal Chancellor, as well as the government and people of your country, sincere gratitude for your hospitable reception.

"I express the hope that the frank and useful exchange of opinions we had in Bonn will go a long way toward promoting good-neighbourly relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG.

"I want to believe that this visit and our talks will really help strengthen peace and security of the peoples of Europe and deliver them from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe."

Joint Communique

LD251052 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 25 Nov 81

["Joint Communique on the Stay of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in the Federal Republic of Germany" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline received] -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Republics, paid a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany from November 22 to 25, 1981, on the invitation of Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had a number of meetings and talks with Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs; and Otto Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics.

As a continuation of the talks held earlier, in particular, those conducted in Moscow in the summer of 1980, the sides thoroughly reviewed important international problems concerning Europe and the entire world, and also the state of and prospects for bilateral relations.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt noted the big importance of political dialogue between states, particularly in the present-day international situation, which also affects state-to-state relations. They are of the opinion that this dialogue should meet the task, facing all the states, of resolving the outstanding problems of our time. [In the version of the joint communique carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 25 November, the preceding passage is rendered: "... of resolving the urgent problems of our time."] They consider it important that both states, in accordance with their responsibility, make their contribution towards the positive and stable development of the international situation and the ensuring of a lasting peace.

Mindful of the importance of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany to both states, to Europe and also to ensuring peace and achieving progress in international cooperation, the sides reiterated their resolve to continue consistently and firmly [The Moscow Domestic version says: "....resolve to constantly and firmly...."] to base their policies on the existing treaties and agreements, primarily on the treaty of August 12, 1970 , and on the joint declaration of May 6, 1978.

Bearing in mind that the policy pursued on this basis plays an important role in the concrete evolvement of their mutual relations in different fields, the sides will continue in future, too, to make efforts for the onward development of economic relations meeting their mutual interests on the basis of the existing agreements, primarily the long-term agreement of May 6, 1978, and also the long-term programme of July 1, 1980. In so doing they proceed from the assumption that the propitious development of economic cooperation meeting their mutual interests is exerting a positive influence on relations between states as a whole and may contribute to international stability and to the strengthening of peace.

The sides spoke favourably of the results of the 10th session of the Commission of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation that took place in Moscow in late September. The commission and its agencies are making a useful contributiin to the development and deepening of economic contacts in different fields. They intend to continue to facilitate the implementation of projects in the economic and technical fields and the development of cooperation in production with the participation, in particular, of small and medium-sized enterprises.

The sides attach considerable importance to the solution of energy problems both within the European framework and on a worldwide scale. They welcomed the conclusion by firms, banks and organizations of the sides of contracts on the supplies of Soviet natural gas to the Federal Republic of Germany and other West European countries and the supplies of pipes and equipment for gas pipelines to the Soviet Union. By agreement with the Government of the German Democratic Republic, natural gas from the Soviet Union will also be supplied to Berlin (West). They stated their readiness to faciliate, within their possibilities, the implementation of the above project.

Guided by the desire to promote better mutual understanding, the sides advocate the extension of cooperation in culture, science, technology, education, sport and tourism.

The sides exchanged opinions on humanitarian issues and stated their intention to resolve such questions in a spirit of goodwill.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt had a comprehensive and indepth exchange of opinion on the more important problems determining the world situation both today and in the future. They stated their respective views of the reasons for the existing international tension. They again stressed the high responsibility of all states for safeguarding and strengthening peace and for the relaxation of existing tension. In this context the need for restraint and for a balanced and constructive approach to disputable problems for the sake of their dependable and just settlment was noted. They expressed their confidence that it is necessary to do everything possible to preserve and promote the policy of detente and peaceful equal cooperation in the long term.

They are sure that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful cooperation among all states and that this cooperation should be built on the basis of equality, respect for the independence and sovereignty of states and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs.

When discussing questions concerning the situation in Europe, the sides spoke in favour of the strict observance and full-scale implementation of the quadripartite agreement of September 3, 1971. They noted with satisfaction that this agreement had substantially contributed to improving the situation in the centre of Europe and been a major element of detente for over 10 years now.

The two sides are unanimous in their belief that one of the main elements of political detente is a consistent continuation of the process started by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, observance and implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki.

They discussed the state and prospects of the Madrid meeting and exprssed themselves in favour of further persistent efforts in the interests of achieving advance on all sections of the Final Act and having the meeting end up with appreciable results, before the end of this year, if possible.

The two sides gave special attention to the further development of confidence-building measures. They expressed their determination to contribute at the Madrid meeting toward the adoption of a decision on the convocation of a conference on measures of strengthening confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe with a clearly specified mandate.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt gave special attention during the talks to the questions of security, arms limitation and disarmament. They said it was necessary to contribute, through concrete accords, to a stable balance of forces at the lowest possible level. Progress in this field can facilitate to a high degree the improvement of the political climate and the re-establishment of confidence in international relations. The two sides are determined to continue and step up their efforts to achieve concrete positive results within the frameworks of the forums discussing these problems.

The two sides stressed the importance they attach to the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly session on disarmament and its thorough preparation.

The two sides outlined again their positions on the issue of nuclear arms limitation. They attach special importance to the continuation of the process of limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear armaments. They expressed satisfaction with the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States of America are to begin, in Geneva on November 30 talks on which agreement was reached on September 23, 1981. The two sides set forth their respective views on relevant problems on which they differ. They believe that the establishment of a balance of forces, at the lowest possible level, in the field of arms to be discussed during the talks, is of great importance for strengthening stability and international security and that all efforts should be made to achieve agreement. [The Moscow Domestic version says: ...made to achieve a relevant accord.]

The two sides exchanged opinions on the state of affairs at the Vienna talks on mutual troop and arms reductions in central Europe and measures relating to this. The two sides stressed the importance of these talks for strengthening security and stability in Europe and reaffirmed their desire to contribute actively toward their success.

They pointed out that conflict and crisis situations in different regions of the world affect not only the states concerned but may also exert an adverse influence on the international situation at large. They consider it especially important im present-day conditions for all states to concentrate their efforts on the elimination of the existing seats of tension and prevention of new conflict situations, while displaying a sense of responsibility for the preservation of peace and appropriate restraint in their mutual relations. The only reliable and reasonable way to do so is to achieve the necessary political settlements.

The two sides frankly set forth their respective veiws on questions relating to the situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America where developments have important implications for international security. They expressed themselves in favour of the settlement of the existing problems there by peaceful means, which would enable the countries of these regions to concentrate their efforts on carrying out the tasks of their economic and social development.

While advocating as before the need for a political settlement of the situation that has arisen in connection with Afghanistan, the two sides set forth in detail their different positions.

They stressed the importance of the Non-Aligned Movement as a positive factor in present-day international relations.

The two sides exchanged opinions concerning the serious economic problems confronting the developing countries. They consider it important that all the necessary efforts would be made for solving them. It was stressed that international economic cooperation, including relations between industrially developed and developing states, should rest on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and partnership and a just account of the interests of all countries.

Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt reaffirmed that the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany invariably strive to further strengthen the role of the United Nations as an instrument of preserving international peace, strengthening security and developing inter-state cooperation. They said that the opportunities the United Nations has for this should be used in full measure in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

The meeting and talks held were businesslike, constructive and frank. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, and the federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, agree that the exchange of opinions they had was necessary and useful. They are convinced that in the present international situation contacts between the leading statesmen of East and West have special importance. The two sides said they favoured the continuation of the dialogue and contacts between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany at summit and other levels in agreement with the existing accords and the practice based on them.

Leonid Brezhnev extended to Helmut Schmidt an invitation to visit the Soviet Union. This invitation was gratefully accepted. A date for the visit will be finalised later.

Assessment of Talks, Atmosphere

LD242042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Correspondent Viktor Glazunov dispatch from Bonn]

[Text] In the Soviet-West German summit meetings a wide range of questions have been touched upon: bilateral as well as those concerning the situation in Europe and on the planet as a whole. But there is one problem on which attention has been concentrated: how to avert the danger to Europe brought by the planned deployment in a number of West European countries and primarily in the FRG of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. It is this problem that commands most attention in the newspapers and from television and radio commentators in their reports of the talks and meetings that have taken place, in presenting and commenting on Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the dinner in Bonn.

As Comrade Brezhnev said, in politics there are situations where one false step may be fatal. One such fatal step would be the deployment in West Europe of approximately 600 new American nuclear missiles. It must be said that this danger is well understood in the West. This is the reason for the unprecedented scale of the antimissile movement. Is there a possibility of preventing this fatal development? Comrade Brezhnev gave quite a clear answer to this: Yes, there is. And he proposed a specific program of actions.

Leonid Brezhnev Is Proposing Complete Disarmament in the Sphere of Medium-Range Weapons -- this is the headline on the first page of the Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER. The Soviet leader, GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes, has countered U.S. President Reagan's proposal to renounce medium-range nuclear missiles with a wider Soviet initiative: He has submitted a proposal for a full renunciation by both sides of all kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe, and also of all kinds of tactical nuclear weapons. Now this would be, as Comrade Brezhnev remarked, a real zero option which is just to all sides; unlike the Reagan zero option which, by the way, is seen even here by many as a propaganda trick calling as it does for the liquidation of the entire arsenal of Soviet medium-range missiles while preserving hundreds of land-based and sea-based missiles, and aircraft carrying nuclear bombs, aimed at our country and at our allies.

Great attention was drawn to Comrade Brezhnev's proposal for an extended moratorium, as they say here. The SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG newspaper writes that the Soviet leader has submitted a new proposal for a moratorium and by way of a preliminary gesture he has mentioned the withdrawal of some of the Soviet medium-range missiles from the Western regions of the Soviet Union.

This substantial new element of the Soviet position has aroused enormous interest. Not for nothing did correspondents' questions at today's briefing in Bonn deal mainly with this subject of an extended moratorium. Admittedly, in certain people in Bonn, and particularly across the Atlantic, the word moratorium -- as one journalist here put it -- produces something like an allergic reaction. But at the same time people who are seriously pondering ways of reducing the nuclear confrontation in Europe cannot but recognize the simple truth that in order to initiate movement along the path of eliminating nuclear missile potentials, one must first halt the process of their buildup.

Of course, the positions of the Soviet and West German sides on questions to do with nuclear missile weapons have significant differences. But during the meeting Comrade Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt expressed the hope that the talks which are soon to be held in Geneva on medium-range missiles will pass successfully.

It must be noted that a cordial atmosphere marks the meetings and talks in Bonn. Chancellor Schmidt spoke in a television interview about an atmosphere of partnership. Both sides are stressing the pressing need for the consistent continuation of Soviet-West German cooperation, the need for mutual efforts to preserve peace in Europe. Calling cooperation between the USSR and the FRG a weighty factor for stability on the European Continent and in international life as a whole, Comrade Brezhnev said in his speech at the Bonn dinner: We have dissimilar political notions in many respects, there are differences of views. But we believe that they should recede into second place before the common and main task: that of defending peace, that supreme value of mankind.

IZVESTIYA on Talks

LD241642 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 24 Nov 81

["Businesslike Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov, TASS -- "The current Soviet-West German summit meeting has borne out that the leaders of the USSR and the FRG have what to say each other, especially at such a difficult time that is full of troubles, through which the world is going now," IZVESTIYA writes today. [sentence as received]

A dispatch from Bonn published in the newspaper points out that already at the first meetings Leonid Brezhnev called for focussing attention on the main point -- of how to avert the threat hanging over Europe in connection with the NATO's plans. "Indeed, the NATO's 'rearmament' plans create such a threat to Europe, which has never existed. The maximalist stand of the USA is a most serious obstacle in the way of any progress in the efforts to curb the arms race. Suffice it to name at least the shortsighted attitude to the Soviet proposal on a moratorium on the deployment by the sides of new and modernisation of the existing medium-range nuclear means in Europe."

The newspaper points out in this connection that attention was drawn in Bonn to the new, essential elements in the Soviet stand. "If the other side agrees to a moratorium, our country would be ready to suspend the deployment of "SS-20" missiles. Moreover, as an act of goodwill the USSR could unilaterally reduce a certain part of its medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR."

"At the same time," IZVESTIYA goes on to write, "the journalists have also observed that there are noticeable divergences between the sides in the evaluation of the balance of forces, which has taken shape in Europe, and ways of lessening military confrontation. They on the Rhine deny the fact of an approxmiate equality of forces as regards medium-range weapons. Hence, a conclusion is drawn that a moratorium on the deployment of new means of this class would consolidate some 'advantage' for the Soviet Union."

"There are enough problems," the newspaper continues. "They must be resolved jointly notwithstanding the existing divergences. A right way to the goal is a further strengthening and deepening of bilateral Soviet-West German relations. Due attention is devoted to them in the course of the meetings and talks in the capital on the Rhine."

IZVESTIYA recalls that "stability of peace on the European Continent depends in no small measure in good relations between the USSR and the FRG."

Mies on Brezhnev Speech

LD242156 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 24 Nov, TASS -- Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party (GCP), has referred to the speech made in Bonn on Monday by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as a new manifestation of the Soviet policy of peace.

In a statement issued in Duesseldorf today, Herbert Mies emphasizes that all peace-loving citizens of the FRG are welcoming the new proposals set out in Leonid Brezhnev's speech. These proposals acquire special importance in the conditions of the extreme complication of the international situation.

It is clear to everyone that at present the point is whether steps will be taken in the direction of strengthening peace or matters will follow the lines of intensification of the arms race and an increase in the war danger.

The proposals set out in Leonid Brezhnev's speech constitute a new constructive contribution which is aimed at promoting a dialogue about equivalent limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons and at creating a favourable atmosphere at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, the GCP chairman points out.

Herbert Mies describes as a manifestation of goodwill and a sense of the Soviet Union's responsibility Leonid Brezhnev's proposal that if the other side agrees to a moratorium, the Soviet Union could unilaterally reduce a certain part of its medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR, reduce as if in advance, moving to a lower level on which the USSR and the USA can agree as a result of the talks.

Peace-loving people in the FRG, Herbert Mies points out in conclusion, regard Leonid Brezhnev's speech as a new manifestation of the USSR's readiness to do everything for Europe ultimately to be free from nuclear weapons of all types -- be it medium-range missiles or tactical weapons.

Brandt Remarks

LD242036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Report by special correspondent in Bonn Anatoliy Potapov]

[Text] After his talk with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Willy Brandt gave an interview for Soviet television. What significance do you attach to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's current visit?

[Begin recording of Brandt in German with superimposed Russian translation] This visit is of very great significance. The meeting in Bonn aroused tremendous interest, not only in the Federal Republic but in many other countries. This visit is taking place in a complex international situation, therefore it is very important that its results should facilitate the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation. I would like to believe that they will not only take place, but will be successful. Certainly we in the Federal Republic have a great interest in the development of our bilateral relations. We are glad that this theme occupies a considerable place in the course of the current summit meeting.

Now a few words about our talk today. I would call the atmosphere of the talk comradely, since we have friendly relations of long standing. Certainly the talk was frank, taking into account the complexity of the present international situation. [end recording]

Becker Interview

LD251016 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Bonn, 25 Nov, TASS -- The Soviet-West German summit meetings and talks centred on questions of disarmament and the state of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, State Secretary Kurt Becker, head of the West German Government's Press and Information Department, said in an interview with the ARD television programme. He stressed that in the opinion of the two sides bilateral relations developed favourably in the past ten years, especially in the sphere of economic ties. The opinion was expressed, Kurt Becker said, that economic relations should be developed further, for they constitute a material basis for political relations between the two countries.

PRAVDA Preview

PM241555 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 22 Nov 81 p 4

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, V. Mikhaylov report: "On the Eve of the Visit"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, Nov -- Big placards with portraits of the USSR and FRG leaders can be seen in Bonn, Cologne, Duesseldorf and other West German cities these days. The caption reproduces Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's dictum that there is now no more important task for mankind than that of defending peace.

It is easy to see how much this accords with the sentiments of millions of FRG citizens. Many of them are not only alarmed at the state of affairs in the world, they are participating actively in the ranks of the antiwar movement. More than 1.5 million signatures have been collected for the Krefeld appeal, which is directed against the fatal NATO nuclear "upgrading." Everyone remembers the 300,000-strong peace demonstration in Bonn in October. And now the most varied actions by peace supporters take place in this country every day.

Broad circles of the West German public regard and perceive the imminent visit by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG as a mission of good will and peace. This assessment is reflected in West German press commentaries. For instance, Duesseldorf's WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG notes that it will be a "most important meeting for further efforts to ensure peace through arms limitation."

As State Secretary K. Becker, chief of the Press and Information Department, told us, Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, preparing for the forthcoming talks, has had a large number of meetings with ministers and experts, questions associated with the anticipated meeting have been discussed repeatedly at government sessions. The chancellor regards the forthcoming talks with L.I. Brezhnev as an important new element in bilateral relations and a contribution to the cause of continuing East-West dialogue, which is particularly necessary in the present complex international situation. It is important for the participants in this dialogue to learn directly about each other's positions and seek opportunities for positive shifts in the international situation. In this connection Bonn is expressing an interest in the success of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

State Secretary K. Becker also said that the chancellor will be very interested to hear L.I. Brezhnev's assessment of the present international situation and will, for his part, set forth his own viewpoint. Bonn continues to attach great significance to the joint declaration signed in 1978 during the Soviet leader's visit. This document contains important tenets stipulating, in particular, that nobody should seek military superiority, and that approximate equality and parity are sufficient to ensure defense. These tenets are enthusiastically supported at the lowest level. In the chancellor's opinion the prerequisites for peaceful development are equilibrium, the will and the ability for dialogue and a well-considered approach in international relations, the West German Government spokesman stated.

The main problems which exist, he went on to note, relate to the sphere of East-West relations. As regards bilateral relations, they have been developing well the last 11 years. In the economic sphere a major role is played by the agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the sphere of the economy and industry, signed in 1978. The Federal Government believes that bilateral relations can and must be further developed. This is sometimes hindered by the international situations, and it is important to protect these relations against negative influences.

Speaking of the mood in the country, K. Becker added that the West German public is aware of the advantages of detente and would grieve at the very idea that, for whatever reason, a situation might again arise reminiscent of the times of the cold war.

Yes, by all appearances, people here value the achivements of detente and the favorable development of the FRG's relations with the Soviet Union. The public here is undoubtedly characterized by the desire to eliminate the nuclear threat and strengthen the foundations of peaceful life in Europe. A tremendous impression was created in various West German circles by the Soviet Union's open, honest, constructive approach to the task of ensuring reliable peace, and in particular to the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, as set out in L.I. Brezhnev's answers to the magazine DER SPIEGEL. An analysis of the present international situation, the reality of the existing approximate equilibrium of military forces and the logic of the Soviet stance are clear to any unprejudiced person.

However, the complexity of the present international situation is also making itself felt on the Rhine. This is displayed above all in the attitude toward the most pressing, urgent task for the peoples -- that of preventing nuclear catastrophe and creating reliable prospects for lasting peace. Approaches to these problems here are far from uniform. Bonn's declared adherence to the idea of maintaining the military equilibrium in Europe at the lowest possible level is not infrequently accompanied by demands for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union. Attempts are made to obtain military advantages for Washington and NATO.

It is hard to say what is the "logic" behind these positions, which are presented here under the slogan of the so-called "zero option." The impression is created that certain circles seek to divert the public debate on problems of ensuring peace onto a futile path and distract the attention of the millions of worried people from the dangerous U.S. military preparations and from the concrete threat to peace created by the NATO nuclear "upgrading" and the Pentagon's plans for waging a "limited" war in Europe. These were the aims served by the loud publicity given to U.S. President R. Reagan's recent speech, whose main provisions were published in the FRG the day before the speech was delivered in Washington.

But however, much it may wish to, the West German bourgeois press, in its commentaries, cannot muffle the propaganda thrust of R. Reagan's remarks. The SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG describes his speech as an attempt to lessen the concern of the West European public resulting from bellicose statements from across the ocean. In the opinion of the FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU, Washington had to take into account the fact that "in the eyes of an increasing number of people on this side of the Atlantic, threatening speeches and more and more arms appropriations serve not so much to preserve peace as to further undermine it dangerously." As for the "zero option," proposed by Reagan for the Geneva talks -- NATO's renunciation of the deployment of new missiles in "exchange" for the Soviet Union's elimination of its medium-range missile potential, even Springer's DIE WELT expressed doubt as to the possibility of the "practical use" of this option. And the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes frankly that R. Reagan's proposal "is clearly aimed at ensuring that Moscow cannot accept it. A serious approach to the talks is replaced by propaganda."

However, there is no doubt that a real desire to ensure peace and eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe presupposes an honest, realistic approach to the matter founded on the principle of equality and identical security. Sober-minded politicians and increasingly broad public circles here are aware of that.

In a statement for PRAVDA readers H. Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP], said: "FRG Communists welcome Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's latest visit. We pin on this event great hope for the continuation of the process of detente and the deepening of cooperation between our countries. We see it as a chance to promote talks on limiting and reducing medium-range weapons arsenals in Europe."

"At a time when millions of ordinary people in our country are demanding good prospects for peace, social security and the guarantee of a peaceful future for all mankind, L.I. Brezhnev's visit again shows that Soviet foreign policy is a peace policy. In contrast to the imperialist doctrine of enslaving and blackmailing other peoples, the USSR's policy is based on ideals and principles which assert that all peoples can live in peace with each other and cooperate to their mutual advantage. The Soviet policy of strengthening security includes constructive disarmement efforts, above all in the nuclear missile sphere. Unlike the imperialist states, the Soveit Union has no economic groupings getting rich on the arms race. The people and the Government of the USSR are equally interested in disarmament. Soviet foreign economic policy is advantageous to all parties. It is not oriented toward discrimination or toward obtaining any unilateral advantages. It provides jobs for many people in the capitalist countries, which are in the grip of crisis.

"I would like to express the wish," the DKP chairman stated, "that in the course of the visit the Federal Government may, for its part, make a contribution to ensuring the prospects for peace and promote nuclear missile arms limitation, the fuller utilization of the far from exhausted potential in the economic sphere and cooperation with the Soviet Union for the sake of our people and in the interests of mankind."

FRG RAIL TRANSFER TO DRA, IRAN RESTRICTED

LD242040 Hamburg DPA in German 1824 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Mainz, 24 Nov (DPA) -- From 11 October the Soviet State Railways stopped accepting goods loaded by the German federal railways for shipment to Iran and Afghanistan. The central transport management said in Mainz today that routes via the Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Romanian state railways were also closed to such shipments. Only for sugar were 15 loading permits a day available at one border crossing. According to the central transport management, it is mainly grain and fertilizer that are shipped from the Federal Republic to states southeast of the Soviet Union. It said that no reason was given for the action of the USSR State Railways.

TASS REPORTS CONCLUSION OF BRIGHT STAR EXERCISES

LD250146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2104 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Nov, TASS -- The 2-day military maneuvers ended today on Egyptian territory. About 4,000 officers and men from the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force took part together with units of the Egyptian Armed Forces. A demonstration of U.S. military strength unprecedented in peacetime took place on the last day of this military show. Six B-52 strategic bombers made a nonstop flight lasting many hours from bases on U.S. territory and, after refuelling in the air, entered Egyptian airspace and made a bombing strike on mock targets in the desert region of Wadi an-Natrun roughly 100 km northwest of Cairo. Then, without landing, the U.S. bombers set course back to base in the United States.

Other types of aircraft of both the U.S. and Egyptian Air Forces made missile and bomb strikes on the positions of the imaginary "enemy." Aircraft interception was one of the methods of conducting aerial warfare to be practised as part of the program of maneuvers. An airborne assault landing was carried out, its task being to link up and interact with mechanized infantry and armored tank troops.

The repercussions of the explosions resounding in the Egyptian desert were heard far beyond Egypt. The countries of the Near East region are following with alarm the militarist activity of Washington, which is using Egypt as a training ground for the troop contingent that has been formed especially to carry out interventionist operations in various parts of the globe.

Blackmail, Threats Seen

LD242200 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, 24 Nov, TASS -- Six "B-52" strategic bombers took off from their bases in North Dakota for Egypt where they will make simulated bombings at the big Bright Star exercises, the command of the United States Airforce reported.

The bombers will fly directly to a test range in the Egyptian desert, drop 27 500-pound bombs and return to their bases. They will be refuelled in the air from special planes operating from American bases in the Atlantic and Western Europe.

The Pentagon uses the flight of the "B-52" aircraft and the bombings as a means of blackmailing and threatening the Arab countries that pursue a policy independent of Washington. It is not without reason that the bombings will be made close to the Libyan frontiers. It is also said here that the show of strength has been timed by the Reagan administration for the opening of the Arab League conference.

The Bright Star exercises have been conceived by Washington as a combat preparedness check of the "Rapid Deployment Force" designated for intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. The Pentagon plans include the lifting if necessary -- of two divisions to the strategically important region of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf within two weeks.

For this purpose the American military are pressing for the setting up of an entire network of military bases in the region to handle units of this police corps. The Reagan administration to date received permission for the use of military objectives and bases on the territory of Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya. The United States, however, regards this as "inadequate" and exerts pressure on countries of the region to obtain permission for setting up permanent American bases, the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT says.

Washington, the weekly adds, has been irritated by the unwillingness of most Middle East and Persian Gulf countries to accept American bases on their territories. The Bright Star exercises and "B-52" flight have the purpose of "making an impression on those countries."

SINAI FORCE BAD FOR W. EUROPEAN-ARAB RELATIONS

LD250004 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Great Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands have officially announced their decision to participate in the Sinai multinational forces. Here is a commentary by Viktor Shlenov:

Despite protests by most of the Arab states, the heads of four NATO countries have decided to send troops to this region using the excuse of maintaining peace in the Middle East. Is this a peace-making action? The answer is undoubtedly a negative one.

The Arab leaders have warned that West European participation in the multinational force would mean approval of the Camp David deal -- a deal which causes hot indignation within the Arab world since its aim is a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel at the expense of the interests of the Palestinian people. This separate agreement instigated by Washington gives juridical confirmation of the Israeli occupation of Arab land. Paris, London and Rome have stated that participation in the multinational force represented no rallying behind the Camp David agreements. However, the setting up of the multinational force is part and parcel of these agreements which were rejected by the Arabs because they provided for foreign interference in Middle East affairs and the replacement of Israeli troops in the Sinai by U.S. and European contingents.

Reasons exist in the Middle East to fear that the United States envisages using NATO multinational forces to crush undesirable regimes and restore U.S. domination in the oil-producing countries. The European allies could be involved in adventures which would bring nothing good to West Europe. The participation of West Europeans in the Sinai multinational forces could undoubtedly lead to a worsening of relations with the Arabs when, in fact, Great Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands are strongly interested in maintaining relations of friendship with the Middle Eastern countries.

Arab oil ensures to a large extent the proper functioning of West European industry and its transportation system. Does it pay to align oneself with the militaristic projects of the partners from over the Atlantic, thus harming one's own economy which is passing through a serious crisis?

WEINBERGER CITED ON U.S.-ISRAELI ALLIANCE

LD242345 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Nov 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, prepared by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] Speaking on the television program "Meet the Press," U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said that the memorandum of understanding between the United States and Israel will be signed in Washington by the end of this month. This document should mark the beginning of the realization of the military strategic alliance between the two countries, which was agreed on during Begin's recent visit to the United States. U.S.-Israeli strategic relations, Weinberger added, have been in existence for a long time. But he still stressed that new strategic relations would be established between them. He tried to portray the issue as if this new factor has only one aim -- that is, opposing the so-called Soviet threat to the Middle East.

But looking carefully into this and into what is meant to be realized within the framework of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is sufficient to make us sure of the anti-Arab trend. According to Weinberger, the United States intends to deploy henceforth in Israel weapons for the use of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. It is clear that this on its own is enough to aggravate the danger surrounding the sovereign Arab states in whose affairs the United States wants to interfere.

But the matter does not end here. The Israeli press openly writes that the weapons which the United States wants to store in Israel will be used by Tel Aviv also. What does this mean? It is common knowledge that in the past the United States used to build air bridges for the transport of weapons and ammunition to Israel -- as was the case in the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. Now there will be no need for this. The U.S. weapons will always be close at hand for the aggressor.

It is not mere coincidence for Tel Aviv to hasten the formulation of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. According to the Israeli DAVAR, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, who is to leave shortly for the United States, intends to ask Washington to speed up the shipment of U.S. arms and equipment for storage in Israel.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MIDEAST ADVOCATED

LD2412230 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Arab kings and presidents will meet tomorrow, Wednesday, at Fes in Morocco to discuss the current situation in the Middle East which has acquired extreme importance in view of the fact that the situation in this explosive area has become increasingly more dangerous as a result of the continued Arab-Israeli conflict and the Camp David policy and the agreements resulting from it. These agreements are being carried out in complete coordination with the implementation of the U.S. military designs in this area.

It is no secret that the Middle East is no longer merely an area for the supply of oil as far as the United States is concerned. Indeed, it has become a spot in which the most important U.S. military and strategic bases are concentrated. Thus, the area has become a vital link in the largest network of U.S. military power in the world.

This year, the United States has embarked on the implementation of a 5-year plan aimed at building and expanding military bases in the Middle East at a cost of billions of dollars.

The United States uses the Arab-Israeli conflict as a pretext to justify all these military preparations. Hence, it is only logical to assume that the realization of a comprehensive political solution for the conflict will be the only way to guarantee the desired security and stability in the area.

The USSR continues to believe that such a settlement must meet three basic interlinked conditions:

1. The ending of the Israeli occupation of all the Arab territories since 1967;

2. The establishment of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to set up their own independent state; and

3. The guarantee of the right of all the area countries, including Israel, to sovereignty and a national independent entity within secure recognized borders.

The USSR believes that such an attitude could be a realistic basis for a just solution to the conflict which has been disturbing the area and threatening world peace, and that this solution fully meets the will of international society and safeguards the interests of the parties' concerned.

In spite of all the complications that bedevil the Middle East question, there is no doubt that it is possible to solve it through the joint efforts of the parties concerned. The USSR feels that under present conditions, the holding of an international conference in which all the parties concerned should participate provides the best opportunity for the exertion of these efforts.

The USSR believes it is essential that such a conference should include the PLO in addition to Israel and all the Arab countries adjoining it. Alongside the USSR and the United States, other countries close to the Middle East, such as the West European countries, North Africa and southern Asia, could also participate.

TIME PUBLISHES 'LIES' ON USSR-IRANIAN RELATIONS

GF241509 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The more the imperialists intervene in the internal affairs of other nations and the greater the defeat they face on this road, the further they extend their allegations against the Soviet Union's relations with other nations. They broadcast the fairy tale about the so-called Soviet threat. The U.S. weekly TIME several days ago published an article full of such lies about Soviet-Iranian relations. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes:

This publication of the U.S. monopolists included a great many lies and fairy tales in this article. The magazine went so far as to claim that the Soviet Union is establishing a government security organization for Iran. TIME relied on people such as Qotbzadeh, the U.S. CIA agent, as its sources for such tales. Qotbzadeh for a time succeeded in gaining an important role in the Iranian leadership. His activities were finally exposed by the Iranian leadership. His activities were finally exposed by the Iranian authorities.

Considering that the White House announced the revolution in Iran and fall of the shah to be Kremlin plots, it is not surprising that Washington now sees Moscow's hand in the activities of the Iranian security organization which is acting against CIA agents in the country.

Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister and foreign minister of Iran, called such fairy tales by TIME blatant lies. This publication of U.S. monopolies even called the expansion of economic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union dangerous. If such cooperation threatens anything, it is the efforts by U.S. imperialists to complete the economic embargo of Iran and suffocate the newly founded Islamic Republic.

TIME wrote that economic and commercial relations between our nations open the road to infiltration by Soviet secret agents into Iran. However, the road which this cooperation has opened is the transit road for the transport of Iranian goods via Soviet soil. The cooperation has had a positive effect on the Iranian economy. It allows your country to carry out actions such as the nationalization of foreign trade, the plan which was recently approved by Ayatollah Khomeyni. This is a serious effort to strengthen Iran's independence and crush the hopes of U.S. imperialists to resume their widespread plundering actions against Iran.

Forty years ago the U.S. millionaire Henry Luce, who was the publisher and first editor of TIME, proudly announced that the 20th century belonged to the United States. Events in the world have disproved such claims. The Iranian people, like peoples of other countries, have proved and continue to prove that the 20th century is the century to end (?exploitation) by imperialists in the world and in the United States, which is their leader and the largest and most barbaric state. It is the century of the destruction of puppet regimes such as that of Pahlavi.

'ARAFAT SEES MOSCOW VISIT AS TURNING POINT

PM231441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Cairo, 18 Nov, TASS -- Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has described the results of his recent visit to the USSR as an important moment and a turning point in the cause of the just resolution of the Palestinian problem. In an interview for the Qatar newspaper AR-RA'YA, he gave a high appraisal of the support which the Soviet Union gives to the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle for the implementation of their legitimate national rights. The granting of official diplomatic status to the PLO mission in Moscow, Y. 'Arafat said, amounts to "putting Palestine back on the political map of the world."

The main threat to the Arab peoples' security, the Palestinian leader noted, emanates from the American-Israeli "strategic alliance." American imperialism is a direct participant in the Zionist aggression against the Arab states.

U.S. SEEKING TO OVERTHROW CHAD GOVERNMENT

LD240820 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 24 Nov 81

["Chad Increasing United States Intervention" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow 24 Nov, TASS -- It is with increasing anxiety that Africa watches the expansion of United States intervention in the affairs of the Chad republic. As the AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine aptly puts it, the White House plans envisage globalisation and in the final analysis the overthrow of the present Chad Government and its replacement by a puppet American regime.

In this context many observers in Africa (?note) the recent intensification of Washington's contacts with the former defense minister Hissene Habre, whose separatist activities have already plunged Chad into civil war. It will be recalled that Habre had been sentenced to death in absentia in Chad for armed mutiny, treason, terroristic activity and espionage, closely [words indistinct] the Western special services. CIA and Pentagon advisers serve in his detachments which are armed with American and Egyptian weapons.

Taking advantage of its influence on the Khartoum regime, the United States at first supported from (?Sudanese) territory the terroristic Habre group which came out against the legitimate government of Ndjamena and next provoked Sudanese aggression against Chad.

At the same time the United States is intensively pressing for its participation in the pan-African peace-keeping force which by decision of the Organization of African Unity is going to Chad. It has been announced in Washington that Ronald Reagan would soon ask congress for sanction to the dispatch of military specialists, including airmen and technical personnel to Chad.

It is noteworthy that the United States is ready for open interference in the solution of this purely African problem, acting exclusively on its own initiative. As a State Department spokesman acknowledged, the United States administration has not received any official invitation from the Organization of African Unity to take part in the pan-African force.

Thus, United States duplicity around Chad is easily seen through. However both aid to the puppet Habre and the desire to take control of the pan-American force have one and the same purpose. The increasing American intervention in the affairs [words indistinct] of the United States intention to resort to open intervention so as to gain control of the valuable strategic raw materials in that region of Africa. Another purpose of Washington is to create a tension close to the southern frontiers of Libya as part of Washington's plan for destabilization of the situation in Libya.

The United States interventionist actions around developments in Chad lead to the creation of another seat of tension in Africa, threaten the security and territorial integrity of Chad and other countries of the region.

AUCCTU SENDS GREETINGS TO ANGOLAN WORKERS

PM191609 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] To the National Association of Angolan Working People

On behalf of Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry and employees, the AUCCTU sends the trade unions and all working people of the People's Republic of Angola fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the country's national holiday -- independence proclamation day.

The attainment of independence by friendly Angola has rightly gone down in modern history as a graphic example of courage and fortitude in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and has made a substantial contribution to the world national liberation movement. Broad possibilities were opened up before the working people of the People's Republic of Angola to restructure society on the principles of social justice, in accordance with Angola's choice of the socialist path of development.

The USSR's trade unions follow with unflagging attention and a sense of fraternal solidarity the Angolan working people's struggle aimed at finally liquidating the colonial past, further strengthening economic independence and defending the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty against the aggressive intrigues of the South African racists supported by international imperialism.

We are pleased to note the steady activation of Soviet-Angolan trade union ties based on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We express confidence that these relations will receive a new boost as a result of the agreement on the development of friendly ties and cooperation between the AUCCTU and the National Association of Angolan Working People, which was signed this year and which reflects our organizations' desire to strengthen the international trade union movement's unity of action in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction and for peace and social progress.

With fraternal greetings,

[Signed] AUCCTU

BRIEFS

SOVIET-SIERRA LEONE COOPERATION -- The Soviet Union and the African Republic of Sierra Leone are separated by thousands of kilometers. However, this distance is no obstacle in the successful development of trade and economic cooperation of the two countries. In the past 5 years their trade turnover increased over three-fold. The USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry has organized an information center in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone. The country's business circles now have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Soviet Union's socioeconomic development and the 11th 5-Year Plan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 22 Nov 81 LD]

HAIG VISIT TO MEXICO LINKED WITH 'INTERVENTION'

LD241014 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, has arrived in Mexico on a 2-day visit. Although the program of the visit has not been announced, in the opinion of many observers Mr Haig's mission is to neutralize Mexico's opposition to U.S. plans in Central America. According to reports in the American press, the Pentagon has drafted plans for an intervention against Nicaragua and Cuba. Prior to Mr Haig's visit, another large group of American warships was sent to the Caribbean Sea. Prior to (?arrival) in Mexico, the U.S. secretary of state made more attacks on Nicaragua and Cuba which is seen as fresh proof of the U.S. aggressive intentions with regard to the two countries.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. CARIBBEAN COMMAND ASSESSED

LD242352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 24 Nov 81

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 24 Nov (TASS) -- The U.S. Defense Department has announced the creation of a new regional command for U.S. Armed Forces in the Caribbean. It is being formed on the basis of the so-called Caribbean "operational unit" from headquarters in Key West, Florida which was knocked together by the Carter administration. The new command will be given broad powers in working out military operations in the region of the Caribbean basin and in using United States naval and air force units, including assault troops, for implementing these operations. The Pentagon spokesman who made this press announcement stressed that the creation of the new command "reflects the United States' continuing interest in the vitally important Caribbean region."

The Pentagon decision is viewed in political circles as a new step in the escalation of military threats being made by the U.S. administration to progressive countries and national-liberation movements in the Caribbean. It follows a whole series of warlike public pronouncements by American leaders, who have openly tried to blackmail a number of Central and Latin American countries. Specifically, they have made threats against socialist Cuba, the revolutionary government of Nicaragua and the people of El Salvador, who are fighting for freedom.

Edwin Meese, a presidential adviser, has joined in the anti-Cuban and anti-Nicaraguan campaign. Using the expression of the ASSOCIATED PRESS, he "gave to understand that the administration is near to making a decision on sanctions" against Nicaragua. AP does not exclude the possibility that Washington could organize a naval blockade of Nicaragua, and also provoke direct military intervention in Nicaragua by forces of the overthrown Somoza dictatorship, who have not been finished off and are hiding out in the United States training in camps in Florida under the leadership of American military specialists.

Campaign of Intimidation

LD231502 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0520 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS) -- "Nicaragua, together with Cuba and the patriotic forces of El Salvador, have become the object of a campaign of intimidation unleashed by the United States in the course of which Secretary of State Alexander Haig has openly threatened 'military actions' against these countries. The other day, U.S. Vice President George Bush made an ultimatum-like demand to the Government of Nicaragua that it change its political course."

Mikhail Kalashnikov writes about this in PRAVDA. He notes that in Miami where Bush was speaking, diehard Somoza butchers are preparing in special camps to invade Nicaragua. "The tension is intensified by Washington's naval exercises in the Caribbean," the commentary says.

"Recently the United States held joint maneuvers with Honduras in direct proximity to Nicaragua's Atlantic seaboard. The saber-rattling and the attempts at military intimidation are accompanied by an economic onslaught. Washington has frozen a loan to Nicaragua on which agreement had previously been reached, and has blocked supplies of foodstuffs.

"A mechanism of destabilization, which has been tested in Chile and other countries whose policy for some reason does not suit Washington, has been put in motion against Nicaragua," the author writes.

"Washington is countering the sovereign country's independent course with military and economic blackmail, and its favor is now being lavished on the rightwing regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras." The commentator stresses that the alliance of reactionary dictatorships aimed against the liberation movement in El Salvador, and also against Cuba and Nicaragua, is part of the "economic development program for the Caribbean basin" now being drawn up by Washington. "The aim of this program is to protect the interests of U.S. monopolies and to put an (?obstacle) [word indistinct] in the way of the revolutionary processses and progressive changes which are gathering pace in this region."

U.S. EXERTING 'STRONGEST PRESSURE' ON NICARAGUA

LD240950 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 24 Nov 81

["Washington's Sabre-Rattling" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Rublan Khyazev]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov, TASS -- The American ABC television company says that the United States is going to exert strongest pressure on Nicaragua. According to information available to the company, United States Secretary of Defence Weinberger reported the preparation of several emergency plans for hostile actions against that Central American country. President Reagan's counsellor Messe, in turn, said that Washington did not rule out a naval blockade of Nicaraguan territory while Secretary of State Haig went even further in a television interview: He did not reject either the possibility of direct military operations against Nicaragua. At the same time senior officials of the Reagan administration increasingly try to talk with Nicaraguans in a tone absolutely unacceptable for relations with an independent and sovereign state: The martinet's language of arrogant ultimatum and rude dictation has become routine with them.

None other but the boss of the United States State Department virtually demanded as a condition for good relations with Washington that the Nicaraguan Government radically modify not only its foreign but also its domestic policy.

Seeking to justify somewhat such hegemonistic claims which are impermissible in relations with an independent country, the White House continues its unbridled anti-Nicaraguan campaign. Specifically, it seeks to depict the lawful steps by the government of the republic in strengthening its armed forces in view of the obvious danger of imperialist aggression as some "threat" to neighbouring states. In doing so, the most absurd lie is resorted to. The ABC correspondent, for instance, said that United States officials were afraid that the Nicaraguan Armed Forces might be used for accomplishing revolutions throughout Central America.

However, these utterly false assertions of the Washington administration, its clumsy attempts to lay the blame at the wrong door but facilitate the exposure of its criminal schemes in the eyes of world opinion. This has been eloquently borne out by the world-wide powerful movement of solidarity with Nicaragua. No base slander can undermine the high international authority of that small country it had gained in heroic struggle for the overthrow of the pro-American Somoza dictatorship. In these crucial days the Nicaraguan people display determination to defend their revolution to the end and all upright people in the world are siding with them.

The wheel of history cannot be turned back. The times of the "big stick policy" in United States relations with Latin America have gone for ever, no matter how the latter-day hegemonists from the banks of the Potomac would like to revive them. It is high time for the White House to understand this obvious truth.

FURTHER MATERIALS FROM SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Law on 1982 Economic Plan

PM241323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 1

["USSR Law on the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1982"]

[Text] The Kremlin, Moscow, 19 Nov -- The USSR Supreme resolves:

Article 1. That the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1982 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers is approved, taking account of the amendments of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Budget and Planning Commissions; Industry Commissions; Transport and Communications Commissions; Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commissions; Agriculture Commission; Science and Technology Commissions; Consumer Goods and Trade Commissions; Housing, Municipal Economy and Consumer Services Commissions; Health and Social Security Commissions; Public Education and Culture Commissions; Commissions on Maternity, Child Development and the Work and Life of Women; Youth Affairs Commissions and Commissions on Conservation and Rational Use of Natural Resources.

Article 2. That the following rates of increase for the main indicators of the USSR's economic and social development are fixed for 1982:

	(percentage increase over 1981)
National income used for consumption and accumulation	3.0
Industrial output -- overall	4.7
of which:	
Production of the means of production	4.8
Production of consumer goods	4.6
State capital investments	0.9
Freight turnover for all forms of transport	3.0
Number of workers and employees in the national economy	1.0
Labor productivity:	
In industry	4.1
In construction	3.5
In railroad transport	1.6
Profits from industrial activity	6.5
Real per capita incomes	2.1
Wages fund in the national economy	3.2
Public consumption funds per capita	3.1
Retail commodity turnover in state and cooperative trade (at comparable prices)	3.1
Volume of sales of consumer services to the population	6.9
Number of children in preschool establishments maintained out of the state budget	4.4
Number of students in extended-day schools (or groups)	4.8
Number of skilled workers graduating from vocational and technical educational institutions	1.4
Number of hospital beds	1.7

Apartment blocks with a total area of 106.9 million square meters are to be constructed in 1982 from all sources of finance.

Article 3. While realizing the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1982 the USSR Council of Ministers is to implement measures to further raise the efficiency of social production on the basis of its comprehensive intensification, the acceleration of labor productivity growth rates, the broad utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology, the saving and rational utilization of raw material, fuel, energy and other material resources, the improvement of the quality of products and services, the development of socialist competition and the mobilization of all internal reserves and, if necessary, to make amendments to plan targets.

Article 4. The USSR Council of Ministers is instructed to examine the proposals and observations set forth in the conclusion of the Budget and Planning and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on the USSR State Plan of Economic and Social Development for 1982, as well as the proposals and observations made by deputies at sessions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and adopt corresponding decisions on them.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

5-Year State Plan Law

PM241429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 1

["USSR Law on the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. That the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85, submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, be approved -- the plan being broken down by years of the 5-year plan and by USSR ministries, state committees and departments and union republics and compiled in accordance with the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990 approved by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Article 2. That the following basic indicators for the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 be fixed:

	(in percentages against 1980)				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
National income used for consumption and accumulation	103.4	106.1	109.8	113.2	118
Industrial output -- in all	104.1	108.2	112.9	118.7	126
of which:					
Production of means of production	104.1	108.2	112.8	118.6	125.5
Production of consumer goods	104.2	108.3	113.3	119	126.2
State capital investments	104	103.3	105.6	106.9	105.4
Freight turnover of all types of transport	104	106.2	109.9	114.4	119.4
Labor productivity:					
In industry	103.6	107	111.4	116.5	123
In construction	103.5	105.6	109	112	115
In rail transport	101.6	103	105.2	107.5	110.5
Profit for the national economy	110.7	113.8	121.1	130.7	140.3
Real per capita incomes	102.9	105.8	109.4	112.8	113.5
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade (in comparable prices)	103.2	108	112.8	117.6	123

That in 1981-85 the average annual volume of agricultural production output be increased by 13 percent in comparison with the previous 5-year period. That the average annual level of labor productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increase by 23 percent over the 5-year period;

That the proportionate development of the sectors of the agroindustrial complex and the consolidation of its material and technical base be ensured.

Article 3. With a view to fulfilling the program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress for social development and the improvement of the people's well-being that the following be ensured over the 5-year period:

A 14.5 percent increase in the average monthly wages of workers and employees and an average increase of 20 percent in work payments to kolkhoz members in the kolkhozes' public economy on the basis of production and labor productivity growth;

An increase of 23 percent in social consumption funds -- the role of payments and benefits allocated to the population from these funds in resolving production and sociodemographic problems must be enhanced;

The commissioning of apartment blocks with a total area of 530 million square meters -- the quality of housing construction must be improved and Soviet people's housing conditions ameliorated;

That in the 11th 5-Year Plan, in accordance with the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990 approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, the following measures be implemented to improve the people's living standards:

The gradual raising of minimum wages to R80 per month and of wage rates and salaries of workers and employees, primarily in the production sectors of the national economy, as conditions are created and resources accumulated;

The improvement of the regionalized regulation of wages -- regionalized wage rates for workers and employees for whom they have not been established must be introduced in the Urals, several regions of Kazakhstan and the northern regions of Vologodskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts. Supplements must be instituted for the wages of workers and employees for continuous service in the southern regions of the Far East and East Siberia;

A further increase, in individual sectors, in the additional payment for night time work;

The establishment of a minimum annual paid leave for kolkhoz members on the basis of the minimum leave for workers and employees;

An increase in state aid to families with children and to young married couples; an improvement in catering and services for children in preschool institutions, boarding schools and boarding facilities attached to schools and children's homes; the completion of the introduction of the free supply of textbooks to pupils in general education schools;

The further improvement of working women's working, daily living and leisure conditions. As of 1981 partially paid leave is to be introduced throughout the country's regions for women to care for a child under the age of 1 year. Allowances for working women in connection with bearing and raising children must be expanded. Women with small children must be given the opportunity to work a part-time day or week according to a sliding schedule, or at home;

The improvement of the social security system. Minimum old-age and invalidity pensions must be increased for workers, employees and kolkhoz members, as must pensions paid for the loss of a breadwinner. The further equalization of social security conditions for kolkhoz members and state enterprise workers must be provided for. Gradual approximation must be ensured between previously assigned pensions and the level of pensions now assigned to workers in similar professions and with similar qualifications;

The further improvement of living conditions for Great Patriotic War veterans and the families of dead servicemen. More concern must be displayed for labor veterans;

The continuation of the paying off of state internal loans;

That specific deadlines be set for the USSR Council of Ministers for carrying out these socioeconomic measures and ensuring their implementation;

That an increase in wages be ensured for workers, including low-paid workers, on the basis of the reduction of manual and unskilled labor, the improvement of qualifications, the combination of professions and the attainment of good labor results;

That the dependence of each workers' wages and bonuses on his personal work contribution and the end results of the collectives' work be intensified, and that their role as incentives be enhanced in boosting labor productivity and improving the quality and the

saving of all types of resources. The tariff system and the setting of labor norms must be improved;

That a line be consistently steered toward ensuring stable state retail prices for basic foodstuffs and nonfood goods;

That the standard and quality of medical and consumer services to the population be improved and that the system of people's education be developed and the activity of cultural institutions improved;

That the following indicators for consumer services for the population and for education and health care be established for 1981-85:

	(in percentages against 1980)				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Volume of consumer services for the population	106.8	114.2	123.2	133.1	144.3
Number of children in preschool institutions maintained on state budget	104.8	108.9	113.4	117.9	122.6
Number of pupils in schools and groups with an extended day	102.9	108.4	114.2	120.8	127.5
Number of hospital beds	101.9	103.7	105.5	107.3	109.2

Article 4. That the following most important indicators of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 broken down by union republics be approved:

	Industrial output in average annual retail commodity			
	In 1985 as percentage of 1980		Volume of agricultural produce in 1981-85 as percentage of average annual volume for 1976-80	Turnover in state and cooperative trade in 1985 as percentage of 1980 (in comparable prices)
	all industry on republic's territory	union-republic ministries, state committees and departments of union republic		
RSFSR	125	120	113	122
Ukrainian SSR	123	117	112	121
Belorussian SSR	128	119	111	123
Uzbek SSR	130	124	117	141
Kazakh SSR	125	121	112	125
Georgian SSR	131	128	122	133
Azerbaijan SSR	130	128	115	137
Lithuanian SSR	123	118	110	115
Moldavian SSR	132	130	122	127
Latvian SSR	116	113	113	117
Kirgiz SSR	122	116	109	127
Tadzhik SSR	127	116	112	131
Armenian SSR	131	123	111	130
Turkmen SSR	121	119	115	136
Estonian SSR	115	115	112	116

That the union republic Supreme Soviets be instructed to pass laws on 5-year plans for economic and social development for 1981-85 including the most important indicators for the development of the entire economy on a republic's territory.

Article 5. The USSR Council of Ministers, union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries, state committees and departments must:

A. Guided by the Basic Guidelines approved by the 26th CPSU Congress for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-85 and the period through 1990 and the present law, ensure the compilation of 5-year plans broken down into the years of the 5-year plan by each association, enterprise and organization;

B. Implement measures to fulfill the set targets for the development of the economy and the improvement of qualitative production indicators.

Focus special attention, in the process of implementing the 5-year plan, on the implementation of measures for ensuring labor productivity growth and for the intensification and enhanced efficiency of social production of the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the toughening of the regime of thrift, the improvement of management and the stepping up of work on the revelation and utilization of production reserves;

C. Establish strict control over the course of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan by the associations, enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction, ensure the all-round consolidation of state discipline in all links of the national economy and the unswerving observance of socialist legality in economic relations and raise the responsibility of every economic leader for the prompt fulfillment of plans and targets and the quality of output and the thrifty expenditure of monetary funds and material resources.

Article 6. That the USSR Council of Ministers be instructed to examine the proposals and comments set forth in the conclusion of the Budget and Planning and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the proposals and comments expressed by deputies at the sessions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and that corresponding decisions be taken on them.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin 19 November 1981.

Supreme Soviet Day One

PM241121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 81 Morning Edition p1

[Unattributed "Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Sittings"]

[Text] The 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, began work in Moscow on 17 November 1981.

At 1100 hours the first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the great Kremlin Palace under the chairmanship of A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The USSR Supreme Soviet, at the suggestion of the chairman acting on instructions from the chambers' Councils of Elders, approved the session agenda and order of business.

The following questions are on the session agenda:

1. The State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85.

2. The State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1982 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981.

3. The USSR State Budget for 1982 and the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980.

4. The approval of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The USSR Supreme Soviet heard a report from N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85, the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1982, and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981; and a report by V.F. Garbuzov, USSR Minister of Finance, on the USSR State Budget for 1982 and the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1980.

The session is continuing its work.

Chambers' Proceedings

PM241109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Work Better, More Efficiently"]

[Text] Soviet people's attention has been drawn to the Kremlin, where the USSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing work. The deputies are discussing the country's draft state plans and budget. These documents ensure the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in all spheres of economic and cultural building and the raising of the people's living standards.

The state's interests, it has been stressed in the speeches, make it obligatory to direct efforts toward raising the efficiency of the national economy and toward its intensification, to increase the level of organization and businesslike efficiency and strengthen discipline in every sector of production and in all spheres of administration. The Soviet people are directed toward this by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee (1981) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

A session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held on the evening of 17 November.

The deputies and guests greeted comrades M.S. Gorbachev, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov and V.I. Dolgikh with prolonged applause.

G.I. Vashchenko delivered the coreport of the Budget and Planning Commission and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union.

Debate began on the reports.

A Soviet of Nationalities session opened on the morning of 18 November.

The deputies and guests greeted Comrades A.Ya. Pelshe, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov with prolonged applause.

N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Budget and Planning Commission, delivered the coreport of the Soviet of Nationalities' standing commissions.

A debate began on the reports.

The session is continuing its work.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON NEW 5-YEAR PLAN TASKS

PM241345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "For the 5-Year Plan: Shock Labor by Millions"]

[Text] "The party's plans are our plans!" — that expresses the main idea in the numerous responses now reaching the editorial office. Soviet people unanimously approve the results of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which approved the plans for the country's economic and social development for the 5-year plan as a whole and for 1982.

The Soviet people have perceived Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Central Committee plenum and the provisions and conclusions it contains as a concrete action program for party organizations and for every working person.

The Communist Party, in setting the country large-scale tasks, is relying, in accordance with the immutable Leninist tradition, on the mighty creative initiative of the masses -- the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. It calls for the still wider development of socialist competition and for the 11th 5-Year Plan to be marked by shock labor and new successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The party's word inspires people and engenders the desire to work still more efficiently.

"It is necessary to work better," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the plenum. "To compile plans better and fulfill them better, to organize production better and produce better, in a word, to work more efficiently. That, comrades, is ultimately the main thing, the decisive thing."

It is important to ensure that such an approach exists in all sectors of communist building and in all spheres of society's life. It must become the rule for each of us, irrespective of who we are, where we work or what post we hold. Every union republic, kray, oblast, city and rayon, every sector, every labor collective must step up the quest for reserves and make fuller use of the opportunities to implement the tasks set by the party in building up the country's economic potential, ensuring the dynamic development of industrial and agricultural production and the fuel and energy complex, resolving the food problem and further improving Soviet people's material and cultural living standard.

Many vivid pages have already been entered in the labor annals of the first year of the present 5-year plan, the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. More than 100 million people are participating in the all-union competition launched under the slogan "Work Efficiently and to a High Standard!" Kazakhstan's grain growers set an example of good, stable work. This year the agricultural workers of the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Georgia have worked confidently. Record harvests have been gathered in by the working people of Azerbaijan. Impressive successes have been achieved by the farmers of Belorussia and Lithuania, as well as Stavropolskiy Kray, the Kuban, Rostovskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts and a number of other oblasts in Russia. The CPSU Central Committee plenum noted the heroic work of the gasmen, oilmen and construction workers, who have opened up access to the wealth of western Siberia. Much can be learned from such leading collectives as Leningrad's Glavzapstroy, the construction and installation workers of the Novoliptsk metallurgical plant and the construction workers of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises in the Ukraine and light industry enterprises in Belorussia.

The achievements of the best collectives and of competition frontrunners show clearly what a tremendous force this is -- the creative approach to the task, when everyone, at his work place, and above all every communist, devotes all his energy, experience and knowledge to the struggle for the intensification of production and the improvement of labor efficiency. At the same time -- and this was discussed searchingly and frankly at the CPSU Central Committee plenum -- by no means everyone works in that way. There are still many laggard enterprises in various sectors of the economy, and not infrequently people's initiative is fettered by shortcomings in the planning and organization of production, in the management sphere. Party organizations are called upon to create an atmosphere of mutual exactingness in collectives and to strive to further increase the level of organization and efficiency, to strengthen state and labor discipline at all levels and to ensure the unconditional implementation of measures planned for improving the economic machinery.

The 5-year plan is everyone's affair. This has long become a firmly established norm of our life, has become, as the saying goes, part of Soviet people's flesh and blood. Today we must ask ourselves again and again: Have I and my work comrades in the shop, at the livestock unit, in the scientific laboratory or design bureau done everything, are we doing everything, to work really efficiently and to a high standard?

It is above all a question of making the greatest possible efforts to fulfill plans for the current year, to manage more economically, to strive for impressive end results with the least possible expenditure and to resolutely stamp out thriftlessness and extravagance. As the party points out, there is only one way to resolve complex national economic problems and overcome existing difficulties -- production growth, increased labor productivity and improved economic efficiency. And that depends on all of us.

Take, for instance, questions of output quality, which is rightly called the mirror of work. Fine words were spoken at the party's Central Committee plenum about articles made by the capital's Sokol and Miskva sewn goods associations, Leningrad's M.V. Lomonosov porcelain plant, the Kiyevlyanka knitwear association, Yerevan's Masis footwear association and a number of other associations. Of course, many components go to make up these enterprises' achievements, but one of the chief, determining factors is undoubtedly concern for the prestige of one's own collective. This attitude toward labor must become compulsory everywhere.

Preparations are under way in labor collectives for work in the new year, 1982, and much is being done to ensure that next year's plan is not only fulfilled but overfulfilled. The best features of urban and rural working people and their inviolable cohesion around the Communist Party manifest themselves during the nationwide competition and in patriotic initiatives.

Our party's plans have one aim -- the good of the people and the prosperity of the socialist motherland. Soviet people spare no efforts to translate these into the language of practical deeds and to scale new heights in communist building.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON 5-YEAR PLAN PROGRESS

PM241327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Scale of the Soviet Economy"]

[Text] Millions of Soviet people who are currently studying the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet session are being recharged with energy to implement the 26th party congress decisions and to achieve the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, which have become an immutable law. Every individual has interpreted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's injunction to work better and more efficiently and to double and triple his creative efforts as a matter of vital personal concern.

The state plan specifies ways of ensuring the successful achievement of the 5-year plan's main objective. This requires us to scrupulously follow the course outlined by the party of building up the country's economic potential, to dynamically develop industrial and agricultural production and to consistently tackle the food problem.

The advances in the 11th 5-Year Plan are greater than in its predecessor and the growth rate of finished product output is higher in many sectors. The national income used for consumption and accumulation will increase during the 5-year plan by 18 percent and industrial output will increase by 26 percent. The decisive intensification indicator -- labor productivity -- will increase by 23 percent in industry and by 15 percent in the construction sector. In the course of the 5-year plan the increase in this indicator will mean a saving for the national economy as a whole equivalent to around 17 million workers. Profits -- an important indicator of economic efficiency -- are to increase by 40.3 percent.

The increasing preferential growth in the production of consumer goods and the fact that the proportion of national income aimed at satisfying Soviet people's needs is greater than in the past are convincing testimony to the 5-year plan's clear social orientation. By the end of the 5-year plan the consumption fund will account for 78 percent of the total national income, compared with 75.3 percent last year. As the CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed, the central problem of the 5-year plan is to solve the food problem.

Another major characteristic of the present stage of creation is that the role of intensive social production factors in ensuring stable growth rates and in improving the structure of the economy is sharply increasing, and that the increase in end results is scheduled to outstrip the increase in costs. In order to do so we must increase the rate of equipment renewal by around 50 percent in the course of the 5-year plan and consolidate and further develop industry's base sectors -- the fuel and energy complex, capital construction, machine building and consumer goods production. In the process of fulfilling the plan we must also improve the economic mechanism and the system of economic management. All this is designed to give a powerful boost to the economy's development.

The plans' successful fulfillment is directly dependent on the economical use of everything at the national economy's disposal. Raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy worth R1.5 billion are consumed in our country every day. Approximately 75 percent of fixed capital is concentrated in the sectors producing material resources, and more than 45 percent of people working in the national economy are employed in them. With production and consumption on this scale, the significance of the thrifty expenditure of valuables is also increasing sharply. Whereas in 1975 a 1 percent saving added up to R4.9 billion, in the concluding year of the current 5-year plan it will total approximately R7 billion.

As is known, the targets for saving resources in the current 5-year period are more strenuous than in the last one. It is necessary to save more than 200 million tons of ideal fuel against 125 million tons in the 10th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to save 3.5 million tons of rolled ferrous metals in machine building and metalworking and 2.1 million tons in construction. The rational utilization of secondary resources will make it possible to save a lot of timber, synthetic rubber and woolen, cotton and chemical fibres. The policy of saving resources in every possible way will also find expression in higher rates of reducing prime production costs.

Now that the profile of the 5-year plan has been revealed down to detailed figures, it is necessary to carry out still more active organizational and economic work in all sectors of management to achieve the planned targets. Time will work particularly actively for the 5-year plan if we are able everywhere to organize an efficient work rhythm, eradicate equipment downtime and resolutely improve planning and supplies. The results of the 5-year plan comprise the sum of the results of each of the 5 years. If a collective has a shortfall in the first year, it is obliged to eliminate the lag in subsequent years. No downward amendments to plan targets! This guideline of the 26th party congress must now be brought to the notice of every leader and all labor collectives and must be strictly implemented in practice.

At the end of the first year of the 5-year plan, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, particularly great significance is attached to organization, businesslike efficiency and discipline -- indispensable demands on workers of all links, both at the center and in the provinces. The fate of the 5-year plan targets lies in the hands of every Soviet person, in the enterprising and innovatory approach of economic planners and in the precision of deliveries of output throughout the ordered range of products.

The level and scope of the socialist competition and its aim of achieving high end results in the work of every collective decide a great deal. The 5-year plan's successful fulfillment is directly dependent on the militancy of primary party organizations and on enhancing exactingness toward, and the demand on, every economic leader for precise fulfillment of the targets. Communists must work still better, setting a personal example. It is precisely they who are called upon to lead people, to struggle implacably against laxity and violations of discipline and order in production, to be the first to show initiative and to march in the vanguard of the socialist competition.

The 5-year plan targets have been defined, and the state plan has become law for everyone. The chief thing now is to successfully embody the approved program of the country's economic and social development in new achievements on the path of communist creation and to achieve the high targets outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

REPORTAGE ON UNION REPUBLIC CP PLENUMS

Belorussia, Georgia

LD242258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The Central Committees of the Belorussian and Georgian Communist Parties held their plenums today.

Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, in his report in Minsk noted that in the first 10 months of 1981 the republic produced R253 million worth of output in excess of plan. Agricultural workers overfulfilled their plan for the procurement of grain crops, potatoes, fruit and berries. The plenum has set specific tasks for the party organizations, ministries and departments aimed at the fulfillment of the 5-year plan's socioeconomic program.

Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, in his report in Tbilisi noted that the republican industry and agriculture have started the 11th 5-Year Plan with confidence.

The plenum participants have thoroughly analyzed methods for the further development of the economy and have outlined measures aimed at eliminating shortcomings, mobilizing reserves and improving the party guidance of the national economy.

The Tbilisi and Minsk plenums have examined and approved the draft plans for the economic and social development of Belorussia and Georgia for 1981-85 and for 1982, as well as the republican budgets for 1982. They will be examined at the sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Belorussian and Georgian republics.

Georgia, Leningrad, Belgorod

LD241744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee is taking place in Tbilisi today. A report on the tasks of the republic's party organizations in economic and social development for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan period in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the speech at it by Comrade Brezhnev was delivered by Comrade Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Debates on the report have begun.

Plenums of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and also of the Leningradskiy and Belgorodskiy Obkoms with a similar agenda are taking place today.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET EXAMINES REPUBLIC PLANS

GF241642 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] A joint meeting of the Planning Commission and representatives of other Uzbek Supreme Soviet permanent commissions took place in Tashkent today. The meeting was held to review 1981-85 plans for economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR, the republic's plan and budget for economic and social development for 1982, and progress of plans for the current year. The preparatory committees which were instructed to carry on preliminary examination of the republic's economic and social plans submitted a report on the results of their study of plans and recommendations suggested by them.

SEMINAR VIEWS LIVESTOCK SECTOR MACHINERY NEEDS

PM241055 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Special correspondent A. Popov report: "Technical Service for Livestock Units: Notes From an All-Union Conference-Seminar"]

[Excerpt] Khersonskaya Oblast -- The country's livestock farmers have great and responsible tasks to resolve during this year's livestock wintering period. The successful fulfillment of plans for the output and sale of produce depends, to a large extent, on the uninterrupted working of equipment on livestock units and complexes, its timely repair and skillful technical servicing. These and other questions of the further development of the comprehensive mechanization of stockraising were examined at a recent all-union conference-seminar held in Khersonskaya Oblast, organized by the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Goskomselkhoztekhnika).

The conference-seminar was opened by L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR Goskomselkhozteknika. Reports by V.L. Filonenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Goskomselkhoztekhnika; A.N. Girenko, first secretary of Khersonskiy Obkom; and V.I. Dubovik, chief of the USSR Goskomselfkhoztekhnika Main Administration for the Mechanization of Livestock Raising Farms and Electrification of Agricultural Production; and speeches by participants noted that in recent years there have been profound, qualitative changes in the technical reequipping of stockraising and fodder production.

In the last 5-year period, 120 new types of machinery and equipment were developed and assimilated into production. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes received livestock unit equipment to the value of 49.8 billion.

There is still much to be done in the current 5-year period to create and introduce into production the new system of machinery for 1981-90, which envisages increasing production of sets of equipment for the comprehensive mechanization of stockraising and fodder production. The volume of equipment supplied will increase by 40 percent compared with the preceding 5-year period. A changeover is envisaged to developing and introducing sets of interconnected flow lines providing for mechanization not only of primary but also of auxiliary processes, especially transportation and loading and unloading processes.

Figures were also cited such as: The introduction of modern equipment will enable the level of comprehensive mechanization to be raised to 62 percent at cattle installations, 70 percent in hog raising and 90 percent in poultry raising by the end of 1985.

To successfully fulfill the set tasks in mechanizing livestock farms and complexes in the 11th 5-Year Plan, it remains to introduce widely everywhere industrial methods, a comprehensive quality control system, the team method and new forms of production and economic relations between farms and Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises.

UZBEK AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES CELEBRATED

Brezhnev Message

LD241142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic; the workers in agriculture and water resources, scientists and specialists; the staff of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs; and all working people of the Uzbek SSR.

The telegram says: Dear comrades, the report that the working people of Uzbekistan, in implementing the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress, had achieved remarkable labor successes in this year's difficult weather conditions, had grown a good harvest of all agricultural crops, had carried out harvesting in an organized manner and overfulfilled their socialist pledges for selling raw cotton, grain, vegetables, cucurbits, grapes and other land-husbandry products to the state was greeted with great satisfaction in the CPSU Central Committee.

The republic's cottongrowers have again achieved high targets. They have harvested and delivered to the procurement points 6 million tons of cotton, including 370,000 tons of the most valuable fine fiber varieties. This is a major contribution to the development of the country's economy. It is very important that all branches of agricultural production in the republic develop steadily. Yields are rising steadily; gross harvests of grain, vegetables and potato are growing; and output of stockfarming produce is increasing. The achievements in the development of the republic's agriculture are a result of selfless labor by kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, specialists and scientists; of the close cooperation and mutual aid by agricultural and urban workers of the towns; of the skillful utilization of the constantly growing state investment in the development of irrigated land husbandry, the opportunities for mechanization and chemicalization; and of increasing the skill of cadres. They are the result of the active and purposeful organizational and political work by party administrative, agricultural organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warmly and cordially congratulated the working people of Uzbekistan on their great labor victory and expressed deep gratitude to the kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers, mechanizers, managers and specialists of farms, staff of party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs, students, and all who took an active part in the struggle for the harvest of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee is firmly convinced that the republic's workers will continue to work persistently on implementing measures that intensify agricultural production and will continue to make an increasingly substantial contribution to solving of the foodstuffs problem and providing valuable agricultural raw material for the country.

We have been broadcasting Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the working people of the Uzbek SSR.

Celebration Held

GF241634 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhenev, has sent a congratulatory message to the Uzbek CP Central Committee, the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, the Uzbek Council of Ministers, the republic's agricultural workers, scientists, experts, specialists, party workers, trade unions and Komsomol organs on the republic's successful fulfillment of socialist pledges and on providing the state with all kinds of agricultural crops, including cotton, fine-fiber cotton, grain, vegetables, food products, grapes and other crops.

Uzbek cottongrowers have collected and delivered to the state storage centers 6 million tons of cotton. This is a very valuable contribution to the development of the Soviet economy.

The republic's success in agriculture this year was the result of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmers' efforts, of contributions by scientists and agricultural experts, the best use of technology, cooperation between agricultural workers and workers of other sectors, mechanization systems, improvement of farmers' skills, and active work by Communist Party organizations, trade unions and the Komsomol.

A ceremonial meeting marking Brezhnev's congratulations to the republic on its fulfillment of socialist pledges for agricultural production was held at the Lenin USSR People's Friendship Palace in Tashkent today. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Uzbek CP Central Committee first secretary.

In this speech after the meeting, Comrade Rashidov, in the name of the republic's workers, thanked the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Brezhnev, for his high appraisal. He pointed out that the republic's workers are determined to achieve further success in all fields of production.

Rashidov Address

LD242230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the republic's working people was held in Tashkent today to mark Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the rural workers of Uzbekistan. The greeting was proclaimed by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. He said in part:

[Begin recording] The agricultural workers and all working people of Uzbekistan express their profound gratitude and heartfelt appreciation to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the high assessment of their labors that he made at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in his greeting on the fulfillment of socialist pledges for selling cotton, grain and vegetables to the state.

We have tasks on a gigantic scale to accomplish in 1982 and the 5-year plan as a whole. These tasks were formulated in the historic decisions of the 26th congress in the vivid speech, full of Leninist wisdom, that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the documents of the plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session. They orientate us toward the earliest possible switch of the national economy to an intensive path of economic development. They make it incumbent upon us to raise the efficiency and quality of work in every possible way, to improve the economic mechanism, to accelerate scientific-technical progress more rapidly and to utilize progressive experience and the wideranging possibilities of production and scientific-technical potential more fully. Next year, our [word indistinct] of white gold are once again to achieve a record harvest. Over the 5-year plan they are to give the homeland at least 30 million tons of cotton. [applause] [end recording]

BREZHNEV GREETS KALININSKAYA OBLAST OFFICIALS

LD201810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a greetings message to Comrade Leonov of the Kalininskiy Obkom and to Comrade Ilyenkov of the Executive Committee of the oblast soviet of people's deputies. It says:

I cordially congratulate the collective farmers, the workers at sovkhozes, the farmers, the heads of farms and farming specialists, the staff at party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, the collectives of transport and procurement organizations and the oblasts' leading enterprises on the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the sale of grain, potatoes and vegetables to the state. State procurement centers have received 209,000 tons of grain, 316,000 tons of potatoes and 61,000 tons of vegetables.

The oblast farms have overfulfilled their plan for supplying potatoes to Moscow and other industrial centers in the country.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the working people of the oblast would do their utmost to score new achievements in the implementation of the national task -- increasing agricultural production in the nonchernozem -- and would increase their contribution to the country's stock of foodstuffs for the 11th 5-Year Plan. He hoped the agricultural workers of the oblast would successfully complete the agricultural year, carry out the wintering of farm animals in an organized manner and lay firm foundations for next year's harvest.

BREZHNEV GREETS CHIMKENTSKAYA OBLAST LEADERS

LD250930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Comrades Askarov and Shaymerdenov, leaders of Chimkentskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan, greetings in which he cordially greets and warmly congratulates kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, farm leaders and specialists, collectives of agricultural, land reclamation, procurement and transport organizations, industrial enterprises and study institutions, the workers of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs and all the working people of Chimkentskaya Oblast on their successful fulfillment of their socialist pledges, which were adopted for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the sale to the state of all agrarian produce.

The telegram stresses: It is very important that the oblast party organization is steadfastly and purposefully carrying out work to develop irrigation practices to obtain high yields of cotton, rice, grain, maize, vegetables and fodder crops, and is striving to give agricultural production greater stability and dynamism. The CPSU Central Committee expresses its confidence that the communists and all the working people of the Chimkentskaya Oblast countryside will not only reinforce, but will also increase what has been attained, and will with even greater energy develop the struggle for the better exploitation of the potential of irrigated territory, fertilizer machinery and fodder, for increasing the returns from capital investment, and for efficiency and production quality, and will do everything for the further growth of the yield of gross harvests of all agricultural crops and of the comprehensive development of livestockraising. Comrade Brezhnev wished the working people of the oblast success in fulfilling their plans in all branches of the national economy, and in scaling new heights in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the second year of the 5-year plan.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, 5,648 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's storage centers. To date, a total of 1,095,642 tons of cotton have been delivered to the storage centers, a figure which constitutes 90.84 percent of the annual plan. The republic's machine operators collected 4,723 tons of cotton yesterday. To date, they have collected 71.09 percent of the seasonal cotton plan target. Maryyskaya Oblast is still the most successful in cotton production. To date, the oblast's cottongrowers have collected more than 381,457 tons, thus meeting (?93.26) percent of the yearly plan. Ashkhabadskaya, Chardzhouskaya and Tashauzskaya Oblasts have fulfilled their annual plans by 91.63, 90 and (?88.72) percent respectively. Meanwhile, 1,798 tons of fine-fiber cotton were delivered to storage centers yesterday. So far, the republic's cottongrowers have fulfilled 103.75 percent of their annual fine-fiber cotton plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Nov 81 GF]

UZBEK COTTON HARVEST -- The republic's machine operators have fulfilled their annual cotton harvest plan. So far, they have collected 3,889,708 tons of cotton, thus meeting 100.51 percent of their plan. Yesterday a total of 41,480 tons of cotton were delivered to the storage centers by the republic's cottongrowers. To date, a total of 5,960,000 tons of cotton have been delivered to the storage centers. The cotton harvest situation in the republic's oblasts is as follows: Bikharskaya Oblast has fulfilled 116.2 percent of its annual plan; Tashkentskaya Oblast 115.55 percent; Dzhizakskaya Oblast 109.63 percent; Kashkadarinskaya Oblast 106.27 percent; Syrdarinskaya Oblast 105.67 percent; Khorezmskaya Oblast 104.03 percent; Namanganskaya Oblast 101.46 percent; Ferganaskaya Oblast 100.3 percent; Surkhandarinskaya Oblast 98.11 percent; Samarkandskaya Oblast 96.03 percent; Karakalpakskaya Autonomous Republic 95.76 percent; and Andizhanskaya Oblast 93.89 percent. In general, the republic has fulfilled 102.06 percent of its annual cotton harvest plan. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 16 Nov 81 GF]

UZBEK IRRIGATION CANAL -- A new irrigation canal is under construction in the Uzbek SSR. Currently 12 excavators, 20 bulldozers and 30 (?scrapers) are contributing to the construction efforts. To date, 100 million cubic meters of soil have been cut on the canal site. Work will be finished in 1984. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1345 GMT 22 Nov 81 GF]

TOLUBKO ADDRESSES 19 NOV CEREMONIAL MEETING

PM241443 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and servicemen of the capital's garrison devoted to rocket forces and Artillery Day took place on 19 November in the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army.

On the presidium at the meeting were I.F. Dmitriyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Col Gen Yu. A. Yashin, first deputy commander of the Strategic Rocket Forces; Marshal of Artillery G.Ye. Peredelskiy, commander of the Ground Forces' rocket and artillery troops; army generals and marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, veterans of the rocket forces and artillery, defense industry workers, design workers and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations in the capital.

The ceremony was opened by L.A. Borisov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. An honorary presidium was unanimously elected, comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I.N. Lebedev and G.I. Sergeyev, representatives of Moscow enterprises, and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, made warm speeches of greetings to the rocketmen and artillerymen.

The meeting was addressed by Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. As true sons of the Soviet people, the rocketmen and artillerymen, he said, warmly approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, devote all their effort to further improving their professional skill and increasing combat readiness, and struggle actively for the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session have generated in rocketmen and artillerymen a new surge of strength and energy and the desire to fulfill still more selflessly their patriotic and international duty in defending our motherland's sacred borders and the historic gains of socialism.

The participants in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the ceremony a festive concert was given.

SOKOLOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON ARMY CADRE WORK

PM201503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Capt D. Korolev report: "Improving Work With Military Cadres"]

[Text] A conference has taken place of leading workers of cadre organs of branches of the USSR Armed Forces, categories of troops, main and central directorates, military districts, groups of forces and fleets.

The conference was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

Those present heard reports from Army Gen I. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry's Main Personnel Directorate, and Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The reports and the speeches by Comrades K. Vorobyev, G. Zakharov, V. Kharitonov, N. Boldyrev, A. Derbenev and others stressed that thanks to the concern of the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people, the USSR Armed Forces are equipped with modern combat hardware and armaments and have at their disposal politically mature, professionally well trained military cadres capable of successfully resolving the tasks set, as was revealed clearly at the Zapad-81 exercises.

The reports and speeches devoted great attention to unresolved issues and unutilized reserves and revealed in a principled, party-minded way the reasons for shortcomings and omissions in work with military cadres.

The conference participants were addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister. He focused attention on questions of further improving the ideological, moral and military education of military cadres, increasing their professinal skill and improving the style, forms and methods of work with officer personnel, ensigns and warrant officers in the light of the demands made by the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR defense minister.

Taking part in the conference were CPSU Central Committee executives, Comrades I. Potapov and A. Soshnikov.

IZVESTIYA PORTRAYAL OF YOUNG SOVIET GEN ACHALOV

PM231609 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 November in its Morning Edition publishes on page 3 under the headline "General Son of a Soldier" a 3,000-word report by special correspondent V. Zakharko, in which he interviews one of the youngest generals in the Soviet Army -- Maj Gen V.A. Achalov, born 13 November 1945. Zakharko tells his life story beginning with his childhood when "as eldest son he learned responsibility" and, through witnessing his father's suffering as a war invalid, gained "a bond with the army"; through his career, each stage of which he passed with "competence and distinction"; through a road accident which proved his courage; and finally to 1980, when he was promoted major general.

Zakharko concludes: "I had several meetings with his commanders and subordinates. All were unanimous in the opinion that Achalov's 'rather rapid advancement' through the service is justified by his knowledge, energy and efficiency. Let us refrain from definitions such as 'commander vocation,' 'gift,' 'talent' -- these aspects of a military man can only be completely discovered and revealed in the event of war. We do not want this but we must always be ready for it. Therefore our valiant marshals and admirals now gray with age are carefully rearing for themselves replacements capable of motivating regiments, divisions and formations on any day and at any hour in defense of the motherland.

"It remains to notethat Vladislav Alekseyevich Achalov is not the youngest general in the Soviet Army."